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ABSTRACT

This bibliography documents the growing body of literature in the field of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention from projects funded since 1975 by the Department of Justice. Empirical research findings, program descriptions and evaluations, state-of-the-art reviews, and planning and development strategies are among the 165 documents cited. Complete bibliographic citations and an abstract are given as well as sources of availability for each document. Topics include juvenile justice standards, reports of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers, and studies of the etiology, prevention, and treatment of delinquency. The report also discusses issues surrounding corrections and detention, children and the law, evaluation studies and guides, survey data, and other related information. (JAC)

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Juvenile Justice Publications of the U.S. Department of Justice

A Comprehensive Bibliography

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April 1982

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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
James C. Howell
Director

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How To Obtain These Documents . . . . . . inside back cover

For the full text of documents listed in this bibliography

A microfiche edition of all but one of the documents included in *Juvenile Justice Publications of the U.S. Department of Justice* is available from:

NCJRS Dept. F
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Rockville, MD 20850

Cost for delivery in the United States is $125.00; in Canada, $132.00; elsewhere, $148.00. Payment in advance (by check, money order, VISA or MasterCard, or government purchase order) is required. Make checks payable to NCJRS.

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Not included in the microfiche package is bibliography item No. 134, the *Document Retrieval Index*. It is available separately from NCJRS Dept. F, at $65 for the cumulative index through 1978 and at $15 each for the 1979 and 1980 supplements.

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography documents the growing body of literature in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention funded since 1975 by the U. S. Department of Justice.

Much of this material has come from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and its research and information dissemination arm, the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP). But other agencies have also made significant contributions: the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, their predecessor agencies under the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the Drug Enforcement Administration and other Department of Justice agencies.

Among the documents cited here, many were developed under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, in which Congress directed NIJJDP to:

> serve as a Clearinghouse and information center for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of all information regarding juvenile delinquency, including State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs, statistics, and other pertinent data and information.

Under this mandate, NIJJDP established the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Center program and the National Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, the latter operated within the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). The Clearinghouse publishes and distributes the Assessment Centers Reports and other NIJJDP publications, in addition to providing extensive reference, library, and information services.

This bibliography reflects agency mandates to foster the exchange and dissemination of juvenile justice information. All documents cited were supported by Federal funds and published for general use since 1975. Empirical research findings, program descriptions and evaluations, state-of-the-art reviews, and planning and development strategies are among the 165 documents listed.

Complete bibliographic citations and sources of availability are given for each document, along with an informative abstract in most cases. For documents of mainly statistical or historic nature, however, bibliographic data are sometimes accompanied only by a brief annotation.

In assigning the documents into chapters, some arbitrary decisions were made. For example, all the papers published thus far in the Assessment Center Reports series are grouped together, even though they might logically fall into topical chapters. Within each chapter, titles are listed alphabetically. The chapters are as follows:

Juvenile Justice Standards: The standards promulgated by the Task Force on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals; the standards issued by the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; predecessor reports in the development of the standards; and analytical documents concerning them.

Reports of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers: Descriptions of reports from centers established to assess Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention (University of Washington at Seattle); Alternatives to Juvenile Justice Processing (University of Chicago); and the Juvenile Justice System (American Justice Institute).

Etiology and Prevention of Delinquency: Studies of why delinquency occurs and what can be done to prevent it.

Diversion: Ways of treating both young offenders and abused, neglected, or dependent youngsters—nonoffenders—outside the juvenile justice system.

Corrections and Detention: The issues surrounding the holding of juveniles in adult jails; community-based, nonsecure juvenile correctional facilities; and deinstitutionalization, particularly of status offenders and nonoffenders.

Children and the Law: Legislative and court studies, plus other juvenile justice system-oriented documents.

Statistical Studies: Data and analytical findings from various national surveys.

Evaluation Studies and Guides: What evaluation research has discovered and guidelines for local agencies' use in conducting evaluations.

Bibliographies and Directories: Books and agencies that provide juvenile justice information.

Plans and Reports: Official documents such as program plans and annual reports from the juvenile justice initiatives since 1974.

To assist research efforts and improve accessibility, indexes by subject, title, and author are appended. Information on obtaining documents cited appears on the inside back cover.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS

8

JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS

1. **ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE ADMINISTRATOR ON STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE—REPORT, MARCH 1977.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE ADMINISTRATOR ON STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 214 p. 1977. **NCJ-48491**

   RECOMMENDED STANDARDS ARE PRESENTED CONCERNING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES' INTERVENTION, SUPERVISION OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE FAMILY COURT, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION. SEE, BELOW, THE FINAL REPORT, 'STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE.'

   Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

   Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

2. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS AND THE JJDP (JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION) ACT, VOLUME 1—DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND DIVERSION. By R. W. MCCULLOH.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 83 p. 1981. **NCJ-76581**

   THIS IS THE FIRST OF FOUR VOLUMES WHICH ANALYZE RECENTLY PROMULGATED NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE IN RELATION TO THE 1974 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT, AS AMENDED THROUGH 1977. THIS VOLUME FOCUSES ON TWO MAJOR POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE ACT: DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND DIVERSION FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS AND STANDARDS PREPARED BY FOUR PROMINENT NATIONAL STANDARDS SETTING ORGANIZATIONS: THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NAC), THE TASK FORCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS (TASK FORCE), THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION/AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS PROJECT (IJA/ABA), AND THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION'S COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR CORRECTIONS (CAC). PERTINENT PROVISIONS OF THE JJDP ACT RELATED TO PREVENTION AND DIVERSION ARE REVIEWED AND POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE STANDARDS GROUPS ARE ANALYZED AND SUMMARIZED FOR SPECIFIC ISSUES INVOLVED. THE NAC STATES THAT A LOCAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLANNING AUTHORITY SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN PREVENTION PLANNING. IN ADDITION, THE ORGANIZATION IDENTIFIES A STEP-BY-STEP PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION PROCESS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY PREVENTION AGENCIES AND PROPOSES A WIDE ARRAY OF PROGRAM STANDARDS. THE TASK FORCE ENDORSES AN OFFICE OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLANNING, DESCRIBES THE FORMULATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN, AND OUTLINES SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS. THE IJA/ABA EXPRESSES PHILOSOPHICAL RESERVATIONS REGARDING PREVENTION BUT ASSIGNS THE PRINCIPAL ROLE FOR PLANNING TO A DECENTRALIZED STATE AGENCY, PROPOSES JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING CRITERIA, AND BRIEFLY MENTIONS THE TYPES OF SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED OR BROKERED BY YOUTH SERICE AGENCIES. DIVERSION IS VIEWED AS A CRITICAL 'PREVENTION STRATEGY.' BOTH THE NAC AND THE TASK FORCE URGE THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF DIVERSION PROGRAMS, WHILE THE IJA/ABA RECOMMENDS THE FORMATION OF YOUTH SERVICE AGENCIES, STRONGLY ENDORSES DIVERSION, AND OFFERS DETAILED GUIDELINES. FINALLY, THE CAC RECOMMENDS WRITTEN POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR REFERRALS TO NONCOURT SERVICES. NOTES AND MATRIX TABLES ARE INCLUDED. TWO APPENDIXES CONTAIN RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE 1980 AMENDMENTS AND A KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

   Supplemental Notes: JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS SERIES.

   Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

   Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

3. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS AND THE JJDP (JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION) ACT, VOLUME 2 DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND NONOFFENDERS—SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM INCARCERATED ADULTS. By R. W. MCCULLOH.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 72 p. 1981. **NCJ-76582**

THIS IS THE SECOND OF FOUR VOLUMES WHICH ANALYZE RECENTLY PROMULGATED NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE IN RELATION TO THE 1974 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT, AS AMENDED THROUGH 1977. THIS VOLUME FOCUSES ON TWO MAJOR POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE ACT: THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS AND NONOFFENDERS AND THE SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM INCARCERATED ADULTS. THE ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS AND STANDARDS PREPARED BY FOUR PROMINENT NATIONAL STANDARDS SETTING ORGANIZATIONS: THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NAC), THE TASK FORCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS (TASK FORCE), THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION/AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS PROJECT (IJA/ABA), AND THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION'S COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR CORRECTIONS (CAC). PERTINENT PROVISIONS OF THE JJDP ACT RELATED TO DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE IDENTIFIED, AND POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE STANDARDS GROUPS ARE ANALYZED AND SUMMARIZED FOR SPECIFIC ISSUES INVOLVED IN PREADJUDICATORY PLACEMENT, POSTADJUDICATORY PLACEMENT, AND INTERVENTION NOT INVOLVING PLACEMENT. GENERALLY, ALL GROUPS RECOMMEND PLACEMENT IN NONSECURE FACILITIES AND DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT COMMINGLING OF STATUS OFFENDERS OR ABUSED/NEGLECTED YOUTH WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. NEXT, THE REPORT REVIEWS THOSE PROVISIONS OF THE JJDP ACT CONCERNED WITH SEPARATING JUVENILES FROM INCARCERATED ADULTS. THE REPORT SURVEYS EACH OF THE STANDARDS ISSUING GROUPS AND DIRECTS ITS ATTENTION TO PREADJUDICATORY AND POSTADJUDICATORY PLACEMENT AND INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS. IN REVIEWING PREADJUDICATORY PLACEMENTS, TWO GROUPS CATEGORICALLY PROHIBIT ANY PLACEMENT OF JUVENILES IN ADULT FACILITIES, WHILE THE OTHER TWO GROUPS REQUIRE SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM 'REGULAR CONTACT' WITH ADULTS OR SEPARATION 'BY SIGHT AND SOUND.' FOR POSTADJUDICATORY PLACEMENTS, TWO GROUPS LIMIT DISPOSITIONAL AUTHORITY TO JUVENILE FACILITIES ONLY, AND THE OTHER TWO EITHER URGE SEPARATION OR LIMIT CONTACT WITH ADULTS. INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS TO ADULT AGENCIES ARE EXPLICITLY OR INFERENTIALLY PROSCRIBED. THE REPORT PRESENTS A MATRIX OF INTERRELATED STANDARDS FOR EACH OF THE TWO MAIN ISSUES (DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION AND SEPARATION FROM ADULTS) AND PROVIDES CHAPTER NOTES. RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE 1980 AMENDMENTS TO THE JJDP ACT AND A KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

4. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS AND THE JJDP (JUVENILE JUSTICE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION) ACT, VOLUME 3—REDUCING DETENTION AND COMMITMENTS; COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. By R. W. MCCULLOH.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 97 p. 1981. **NCJ-76583**

THIS IS THE THIRD OF FOUR VOLUMES WHICH ANALYZE RECENTLY PROMULGATED NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE IN RELATION TO THE 1974 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT, AS AMENDED THROUGH 1977. THIS VOLUME FOCUSES ON TWO MAJOR POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE ACT: REDUCING DETENTION AND COMMITMENTS AND COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. THE ANALYSIS IDENTIFIED VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS AND STANDARDS PREPARED BY FOUR PROMINENT NATIONAL STANDARDS SETTING ORGANIZATIONS: THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NAC), THE TASK FORCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS (TASK FORCE), THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION/AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS PROJECT (IJA/ABA), AND THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION'S COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR CORRECTIONS (CAC). WITH RESPECT TO PREADJUDICATORY COMMITMENTS, THE FIRST THREE GROUPS URGE EXPANDED USE OF CITATIONS AND ALL FOUR GROUPS PROPOSE CRITERIA FOR DETENTION DECISIONS, WITH TWO GROUPS (NAC AND IJA/ABA) SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSING SECURE DETENTION. ALL FOUR GROUPS CALL FOR A JUDICIAL HEARING ON THE INITIAL DETENTION DECISION AND SUBSEQUENT PERIODIC JUDICIAL REVIEW. NAC, THE TASK FORCE, AND IJA/ABA PROPOSE LEGISLATIVELY DETERMINED MAXIMUM DISPOSITIONS FOR SEVERAL CLASSES OF OFFENSES AND REQUIRE THE COURT TO SELECT THE 'LEAST RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVE' DISPOSITION APPROPRIATE. FURTHERMORE, THEY REQUIRE JUDICIAL HEARINGS ON VIOLATIONS OF DISPOSITIONAL ORDERS. THE CAC REQUIRES HEARINGS BY THE COURT OR THE RELEASING AUTHORITY. REGARDING COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, ALL FOUR GROUPS STRONGLY EMPHASIZE THAT NONSECURE FACILITIES SHOULD ALSO BE LOCATED WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THESE ORGANIZATIONS CALL FOR A 20-BED MAXIMUM IN LIVING UNITS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS, WITH 3 GROUPS APPROVING MAXIMUM POPULATIONS OF 12 TO 20 FOR NONSECURE FACILITIES AND 1 ENDORSING A LIMIT OF 40. WHERE SECURE FACILITIES MUST BE USED, ALL FOUR GROUPS URGE THEY BE LOCATED IN OR NEAR THE HOME COMMUNITY. FINALLY, ALL FOUR GROUPS SUGGEST CONSUMER PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL SERVICE PLANS. THEY ENDORSE VARYING TYPES OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE USE OF CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS. FOR EACH ISSUE, THE REPORT PRESENTS A TABLE SUMMARIZING THE POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE STANDARDS-SETTING GROUPS AND A MATRIX OF INTERRELATED STANDARDS. A TOTAL OF 262 REFERENCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED. RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE 1980 AMENDMENTS TO THE JJDP ACT AND A KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

5. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION THEORY, V 1—PREVENTING DELINQUENCY.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 173 p. 1977. **NCJ-40024**

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ABOUT DELINQUENCY PROVIDING A BASIS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION STANDARDS. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. DELINQUENCY THEORIES ANALYZED INCLUDE FIVE SUBJECT AREAS: THEORIES WHICH LINK DELINQUENCY TO A BREAKDOWN IN SOCIAL CONTROL, THEORIES PROPOSING THAT DELINQUENCY ORIGINATES BECAUSE OF THE RISE OF DE-

LINQUENT SUBCULTURES, PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES, BIOLOGICAL THEORIES, AND LABELLING THEORY WHICH IS CONCERNED WITH THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF IDENTIFYING A JUVENILE AS DELINQUENT. AN APPENDIX GIVES A COMPLETE LISTING OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSES PREPARED FOR THE TASK FORCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00543-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

6. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 2—POLICE-JUVENILE OPERATIONS.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 117 p. **NCJ-40051**

ELEVEN COMPARATIVE ANALYSES DISCUSSING MAJOR ISSUES CONCERNING THE POLICE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. THE ISSUES ARE ARTICULATED AS CENTRAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ROLE, FUNCTION, AND OPERATION OF POLICE AGENCIES IN REGARD TO JUVENILES. THE FIRST THREE ISSUES CONCERN POLICY FORMATION AND EXPLORE THE PRO AND CON ARGUMENTS FOR VARIOUS OPTIONS FOR POLICE-JUVENILE RELATIONS. THE FOURTH ISSUE EVALUATES THE PROPER SCOPE OF THE POLICE AUTHORITY TO DETAIN AND ARREST JUVENILES. THE FIFTH ISSUE CONSIDERS THE AUTHORITY OF POLICE TO PROTECT CHILDREN. ISSUES SIX THROUGH NINE DEAL WITH THE LAWS OF ARREST AND WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE APPLIED EQUALLY TO JUVENILES AND ADULTS. POLICE ROLES, DISCRETION, AND JUVENILE PROCEDURE THROUGHOUT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS ARE DISCUSSED. THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH ISSUES PRESENT POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES IN ORGANIZING POLICE SERVICES TO HANDLE JUVENILES AS WELL AS POSSIBLE WORKING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POLICE, COURTS, AND JUVENILE INTAKE UNITS. AN APPENDIX TO THE VOLUME CONCERNS THE USE OF ARREST WARRANTS BY THE POLICE AND REVIEWS CURRENT PRACTICES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00545-4.

7. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 3—COURT STRUCTURE, JUDICIAL AND NON-JUDICIAL PERSONNEL, AND JUVENILE RECORDS.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 84 p. 1977. **NCJ-40181**

COMPARATIVE ANALYSES COVER A NUMBER OF ISSUES RELATED TO THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUVENILE OR FAMILY COURT. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. THE FIRST PORTION OF THE VOLUME CONTAINS VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES FOR JUVENILE COURT ORGANIZATION; THE MERITS OF EACH ARE OUTLINED ACCORDING TO COURT LEVEL, POSITIONING, THE USE OF JUVENILE RATHER THAN FAMILY COURTS, AND THE SCOPE OF A JUVENILE COURT'S JURISDICTION. THE OTHER MAJOR SECTION ASSUMES THAT THE JUVENILE COURT WILL BE ORGANIZED AS PART OF THE GENERAL TRIAL COURT AND CONSIDERS JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS, ASSIGNMENTS, SELECTIONS, ADMINISTRATION, AND THE PROS AND CONS OF NON-JUDGES IN JUVENILE CASES. AN APPENDIX TO THE VOLUME CONTAINS DISCUSSION ON JUVENILE RECORDS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00547-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

8. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 4—JURISDICTION-DELINQUENCY.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 61 p. 1977. **NCJ-40183**

EIGHT SECTIONS OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF ISSUES REGARDING JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. THE FIRST TWO SECTIONS OF THIS VOLUME CONSIDER THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AGES TO WHICH ADJUDICATORY JURISDICTION SHOULD ATTACH. RELATED SECTIONS DISCUSS THE STAGE AT WHICH A JUVENILE'S AGE SHOULD BE DETERMINED AND WHEN A JUVENILE SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED TO AN ADULT COURT. ALSO COMMENTED UPON IS THE APPROPRIATE DURATION OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION. THE LAST TWO PAPERS IN THE VOLUME FOCUS ON JUVENILE VENUE STATUS AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00546-2; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

9. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 5—JURISDICTION-STATUS OFFENSES.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 84 p. 1977. **NCJ-40192**

SIX COMPARATIVE ANALYSES COVERING ISSUES ON THE APPROPRIATE ROLE OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JURISDICTION. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. THE FIRST OF THE SIX ANALYSES EXPLAINS ARGUMENTS ADVANCED FOR AND AGAINST OUTRIGHT ABOLITION OF THE COURT'S JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENDERS. OTHER SECTION'S FOCUS ON DIFFERENT FORMS OF PARTIAL STATUS OFFENSE JURISDICTION SUCH AS IN CASES OF TRUANCY, PARENTAL DISOBEDIENCE, RUNNING AWAY, DANGEROUS CONDUCT, AND CONDUCT WHICH IMPERILS THE JUVENILE'S MORALITY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00548-9; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

10. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 6—ABUSE AND NEGLECT.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 417 p. 1977. **NCJ-40299**

TWENTY-FIVE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES COVER A WIDE RANGE OF JURISDICTIONAL, PROCEDURAL, AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO LAWS GOVERNING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. THE FIRST PAPER IN THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES DEPENDENCY AS A BASIS FOR A FAMILY COURT'S JURISDICTION. THE NEXT TWO ANALYSES FOCUS ON WHETHER THE CONCEPT OF NEGLECT SHOULD BE SPECIFICALLY DEFINED; AND SECOND, WHETHER THE STATUTORY BASES FOR COURT INTERVENTION BE DEFINED IN TERMS OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR OR SPECIFIC HARMS TO CHILDREN. ANALYSES 4 THROUGH 17 DISCUSS ALL OF THE CURRENT BASES FOR NEGLECT JURISDICTION. THE LAST 8 ANALYSES COVER EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF CHILDREN PRIOR TO ADJUDICATION, RULES OF EVIDENCE, DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES, STANDARDS OF PROOF, POST-ADJUDICATORY PROCEDURES, AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00549-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

11. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 7 PRE-ADJUDICATION AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 192 p. 1977. **NCJ-40283**

TWO SECTIONS EACH CONTAINING THIRTEEN COMPARATIVE ANALYSES COVER ISSUES RELATING TO PRE-ADJUDICATION AND JUVENILE ADJUDICATION PROCESSES. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. SECTION A OF THIS VOLUME CONSIDERS THE NEED FOR JUVENILE COURT RULES AND DISCUSSES INITIAL APPEARANCE, PRETRIAL DETENTION, THE RIGHT TO A DETENTION HEARING, AND APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE OR APPEAL AS A RESULT OF SUCH A HEARING. ALSO DISCUSSED IN THE SECTION ARE ISSUES OF WAIVER OF COUNSEL, CUSTODIAL ADMISSIONS, PROBABLE CAUSE HEARINGS, EVIDENTIARY RULES AND PROCEDURAL RIGHTS, AND PLEA BARGAINING WITHIN THE JUVENILE PROCESS. SECTION B EXCLUSIVELY CONSIDERS ISSUES RELATED TO DISCOVERY IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS SUCH AS PROCEDURE AND THE TYPE OF EVIDENCE THAT SHOULD BE DISCOVERABLE. TWO BRIEF ATTACHED MEMORANDA FOCUS ON QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS AND THE RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00550-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

12. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 8—PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 102 p. 1977. **NCJ-40289**

THE VOLUME COMPARES STATE AND MODEL LAWS REGARDING THE PROPER ROLE OF LEGAL COUNSEL IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSES, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. THE VOLUME IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS: THE FIRST EXAMINES THE ROLE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY IN THE FAMILY COURT; THE SECOND FOCUSES ON DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR FAMILY COURT CLIENTS. THE SECTION ON THE PROSECUTION PROVIDES ANALYSES ON SUCH TOPICS AS THE APPROPRIATE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR FAMILY COURT PROSECUTION SERVICES, THE STAGES IN THE JUVENILE PROCESS WHERE AN ATTORNEY SHOULD BE PRESENT, THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTOR IN JUVENILE PLEA DISCUSSIONS, AND THE APPROPRIATE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTOR IN FILING PETITIONS. ALSO CONSIDERED IS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE PROSECUTOR SHOULD ASSUME THE ROLE OF AN ADVERSARY, AND HIS ROLE IN MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DISPOSITIONS. A MEMORANDUM DISCUSSES THE POSSIBLE ROLES FOR THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS SUCH AS THAT OF AN ADVERSARY, A 'GUARDIAN,' OR 'AMICUS CURIAE.' ISSUES CONCERNING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DEFENSE ATTORNEY AND CLIENT, AND AVAILABILITY OF COUNSEL ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. A BRIEF APPENDIX HIGHLIGHTING ISSUES RELATED TO THE CONTENT AND FILING OF PETITIONS IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS COMPLETES THE VOLUME. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00558-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

13. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 9—JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 118 p. 1977. **NCJ-40290**

COMPARISON OF STATE PRACTICES AND MODEL CODES IN AN OVERVIEW OF ISSUES IN JUVENILE DISPOSITION AND CORRECTIONS. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLES, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. A SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSED ISSUES IS FIRST PROVIDED. A SERIES OF FOUR COMPARATIVE ANALYSES COVER WHO SHOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE AND MODIFY DISPOSITIONS, WHAT TIME LIMITS SHOULD BE APPLIED, WHAT COURT PROCEDURES SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED AND TO WHAT EXTENT MUST JUVENILES BE PROVIDED WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS THREE BRIEF MEMORANDA ADDRESSING THE ISSUES OF JUDGES' AUTHORITY IN JUVENILE INTAKE PROCEEDINGS, PUBLIC INPUT AND RESTITUTION, AND THE AU-

THORITY OF THE COURT TO PROCURE NECESSARY SERVICES FOR ITS CLIENTELE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00559-4; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

14. **JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814; NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS, WASHINGTON, DC. 862 p. 1976. **NCJ-42399**

ONE OF FIVE REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS, THIS REPORT FOCUSES ON NATIONAL STANDARDS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION EFFORTS AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THIS SET OF STANDARDS AND GOALS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IS DESIGNED TO PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE NATIONAL EFFORT TO REDUCE CRIMINALITY AND ENCOURAGE A CONSISTENT JURISPRUDENCE FOR YOUTH. STANDARDS ARE INCLUDED ON MOST ASPECTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, INCLUDING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS, POLICE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, JURISDICTION AND PROCESSES OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AND THE ADJUDICATION PROCESS. ALSO COVERED ARE STANDARDS ON ENDANGERED CHILDREN, DISPOSITIONS, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE SERVICES, INTAKE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, AND PLANNING AND EVALUATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 052-003-00223-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

15. **JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS SYMPOSIUM.** NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 708 NORTH PENDLETON STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. 991 p. 1979. **NCJ-76912**

THIS FINAL REPORT BY THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION DESCRIBES THE 1978-79 JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS SYMPOSIUM PROJECT IN WHICH REPRESENTATIVES FROM NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED 16 CRITICAL ISSUES INVOLVING JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS. THE THREE SETS OF STANDARDS WERE THOSE OF THE INSTITUTE FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION/AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (IJA/ABA STANDARDS), THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE (TASK FORCE STANDARDS), AND THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NAC STANDARDS). THE FINAL SET OF STANDARDS WERE PROMULGATED TO IMPLEMENT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974. POSITION PAPERS ON THE ISSUES WERE PREPARED BY CONSULTANTS FROM THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AND THE NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION. A 3-DAY SYMPOSIUM WAS THEN HELD IN 1978 FOR ORAL PRESENTATIONS BY THE CONSULTANTS. THE REPORT CONTAINS ABSTRACTS OF THE 16 POSITION PAPERS, SUMMARIES OF THE SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSION THAT FOLLOWED THEIR PRESENTATION, AND THE TEXTS OF THE POSITION PAPERS. THE TOPICS INCLUDED COURT ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES, JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT OVER NONCRIMINAL MISBEHAVIOR AND OVER ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND PRETRIAL DETENTION. THE WAIVER OF JURISDICTION, INTAKE AND DIVERSION, JURY AND PUBLIC TRIAL, ADJUDICATION, AND THE PROSECUTOR'S ROLE WERE ALSO DISCUSSED. ADDITIONAL TOPICS INCLUDED PROPORTIONALITY AND DETERMINATE SENTENCING, THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS, THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, THE RIGHTS OF MINORS IN NONDELINQUENT SETTINGS, INTERIM STATUS, AND RECORDS AND CONFIDENTIALITY. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT SERIOUS CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO IMPLEMENTING ALL THREE SETS OF STANDARDS SINCE THERE ARE FUNDAMENTAL POINTS OF AGREEMENT AMONG THE THREE SETS. THESE INCLUDE ENDORSEMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF DETERMINATE SENTENCING, THE NEED FOR LIMITS TO JUDICIAL DISCRETION WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE NEED FOR ACCOUNTABILITY BY JUVENILES FOR THEIR ACTIONS, AND THE NEED FOR ACCOUNTABILITY BY ALL DECISIONMAKERS WITHIN THE SYSTEM. THE REPORT LISTS COORDINATORS FROM EACH OF THE SYMPOSIUM'S SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS, PROJECT TOPICS, AND CONSULTANTS. FOR RELATED REPORTS, SEE NCJ 76913-28.

Supplemental Notes: JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS SERIES. THIS DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS NCJ-76913 THROUGH NCJ-76928. SYMPOSIUM CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION AND ITS JOINT SPONSORS, JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDERS ASSOCIATION, AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES. A 16-PAGE SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT IS PUBLISHED AS NCJ 76911.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

16. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—INTERIM REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE ADMINISTRATOR ON STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, MARCH 31, 1976.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 20 p. 1976. **NCJ-37473**

THIS REPORT REVIEWS THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE'S MANDATE AND OUTLINES THE EFFORTS OF THE PAST SEVEN MONTHS (PRIOR TO MARCH, 1976) TO ACHIEVE THE TASKS ASSIGNED TO IT BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

17. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE ADMINISTRATOR ON STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1975.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 30 p. 1975. **NCJ-37699**

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 TO REVIEW EXISTING REPORTS, DATA, AND STANDARDS GENERATED BY LEAA'S JUVENILE INSTITUTE DURING THE ACT'S FIRST YEAR.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

18. **PROHIBITING SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION—ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NATIONAL STANDARDS DETENTION CRITERIA. By R. KIHM.** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM, 505 EAST GREEN STREET, SUITE 210, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820. 29 p. 1980. **NCJ-70871**

THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF FOUR JURISDICTIONS, THIS STUDY TRIED TO DETERMINE WHETHER CRITERIA RECOMMENDED FOR DECISIONS ON SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILES EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED THE COURT PROCESS AND PUBLIC SAFETY. THE CRITERIA WERE PROPOSED BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE. THE CRITERIA STATED THAT JUVENILES SHOULD NOT BE DETAINED UNLESS THEY ARE FUGITIVES FROM ANOTHER JURISDICTION, REQUEST PROTECTION IN WRITING, ARE CHARGED WITH FIRST OR SECOND DEGREE MURDER, OR MEET OTHER SPECIFIC AND OBJECTIVE CRITERIA. LOCATED IN MICHIGAN, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND NEW JERSEY, THE FOUR JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED TWO PRIMARILY URBAN JURISDICTIONS AND TWO PRIMARILY RURAL JURISDICTIONS. TWO COUNTIES USE THE DETENTION CRITERIA PROPOSED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE; THE OTHER TWO COUNTIES' PRACTICES DO NOT CONFORM TO THESE CRITERIA. A RANDOMLY SELECTED SAMPLE OF EACH JURISDICTION'S JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS WAS ANALYZED IN TERMS OF DETENTION RATES, RATES OF FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT, AND REARREST DATA. RESULTS SHOWED THAT JURISDICTIONS COULD RELEASE JUVENILES NOT MEETING THE CRITERIA WITHOUT POSING AN INCREASED THREAT TO PUBLIC SAFETY OR TO AN ORDERLY COURT PROCESS. RELEASES BASED ON THE CRITERIA DID NOT AFFECT RATES OF REARREST OR FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT. RESULTS SUGGESTED THAT ALL JURISDICTIONS SHOULD TEST THE CRITERIA FOR A 2-MONTH PERIOD. RELEASING MORE JUVENILES, OVER HALF OF WHOM ARE CURRENTLY UNNECESSARILY DETAINED, WOULD MAKE THE PRETRIAL SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENT AND SPARE THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN THE TRAUMA OF UNNECESSARY DETENTION. FOOTNOTES, NOTES WHICH INCLUDE REFERENCES, AND AN APPENDIX PRESENTING THE STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01-017-2.

19. **REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE ADMINISTRATOR ON STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1976—STANDARDS ON ADJUDICATION—GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 197 p. 1976. **NCJ-39465**

REPORT DISCUSSES LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS LAID DOWN BY CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE 1974 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT. THIS REPORT COVERS SUCH TOPICS AS THE SCOPE OF THE JURISDICTION OF COURT RESPONSIBILITY FOR JUVENILE MATTERS, THE RIGHTS TO WHICH JUVENILES AND THEIR PARENTS ARE ENTITLED IN ADJUDICATORY PROCEEDINGS, AND THE ALTERNATIVES THAT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING ADJUDICATION. IT ALSO CONTAINS RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING GENERAL STRATEGIES AND SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO FACILITATE ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSED STANDARDS IN THE ACT.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

20. **STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE—REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.** 528 p. 1980. **NCJ-69359**

THIS REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NAC) RECOMMENDS 286 STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND OUTLINES A PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION. FIVE BASIC THEMES BIND THE RECOMMENDATIONS TOGETHER: (1) THE FAMILY SHOULD REMAIN THE BASIC UNIT OF OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND SHOULD BE SUPPORTED; (2) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES SHOULD BE ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR AUTHORITY; (3) AGE IS NOT A VALID BASIS FOR DENYING PROCEDURAL PROTECTIONS WHEN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ARE THREATENED; (4) THE OPTION WHICH LEAST INTRUDES UPON LIBERTY AND PRIVACY SHOULD BE PREFERRED WHENEVER THERE IS A CHOICE AMONG VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES; AND (5) SERVICES SHOULD ACHIEVE REHABILITATION WITHIN THE SHORTEST PERIOD OF TIME. BASED ON THE THEMES, THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN SEVERAL CHAPTERS DEALING WITH SPECIFIC ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE, ALTHOUGH A GENERAL PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING STANDARDS AT THE STATE, FEDERAL, AND LOCAL LEVELS IS INCLUDED. THE PREVENTION CHAPTER RECOMMENDS 37 POSSIBLE PREVENTION STRATEGIES WHICH FOCUS ON THE INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, AND SOCIAL INTERACTION. THE ADMINISTRATION SECTION ADDRESSES THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENTIRE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RECOMMENDS STANDARDS REGARDING THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, PLANNING AND COORDINATION, EVALUATION, PERSONNEL SELECTION AND TRAINING, AND THE COLLECTION AND USE OF RECORDS. THE STANDARDS OF INTERVENTION DELINEATE THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH INTERVENTION IS APPROPRIATE, OUTLINE CRITERIA FOR INTERVENTION IN DELINQUENCY, NONCRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, AND NEGLECT AND ABUSE CASES; AND DEFINE RIGHTS AND PROCEDURES WHICH SHOULD APPLY FOLLOWING INTERVENTION. THE STANDARDS ON ADJUDICATION RECOMMEND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAMILY COURT WITH JURISDICTION OVER ALL MATTERS AFFECTING JUVENILES AND THEIR FAMILIES OTHER THAN TORT, CONTRACTUAL, AND PROBATE QUESTIONS. FINALLY, THE STANDARDS ON SUPERVISION RECOMMEND THAT THE STATE SHOULD ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING NECESSARY SUPERVISION PROGRAMS. THEY ALSO ADDRESS RESIDENTIAL AND NONRESIDENTIAL FACILITIES AND OUTLINE JUVENILE RIGHTS IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES AND UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00954-9; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

ASSESSMENT CENTER REPORTS

21. **ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION—EXPLORING THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION POTENTIAL. By J. D. HAWKINS and J. S. WALL.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 85 p. 1980. **NCJ-66332**

THIS PAPER INVESTIGATES ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION FOR DISRUPTIVE STUDENTS AS AN APPROACH TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION BECAUSE SCHOOL-RELATED FACTORS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO AFFECT DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THESE SCHOOL RELATED FACTORS CAN INCLUDE ACADEMIC FAILURE, WEAK COMMITMENTS TO SCHOOL AND ACADEMIC EDUCATION (AS WELL AS CONFORMING MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY), AND ATTACHMENTS TO DELINQUENT CLASSMATES. HOWEVER THE SCHOOL EXPERIENCES CAN BE MINIMIZED BY ALTERING THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. SPECIFIC ELEMENTS TO BE CONTAINED IN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ARE INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION WITH CURRICULUMS TAILORED TO STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND A SYSTEM OF REWARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL IMPROVEMENTS. A GOAL-ORIENTED WORK AND LEARNING EMPHASIS SHOULD ALSO BE INCLUDED. A SMALL PROGRAM SIZE, LOW STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO, AND CARING, COMPETENT TEACHERS ARE NEEDED, AS IS A COMMITTED, SUPPORTIVE ADMINISTRATOR. ADDITIONAL ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED INCLUDE POSSIBILITIES OF STUDENT AND PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL DECISIONMAKING, SUPPLEMENTAL SOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES TO FACILITATE STUDENT ADJUSTMENT, VOCATIONALLY ORIENTED COMPONENTS, AND PEER COUNSELING. AMONG THE PITFALLS TO BE AVOIDED ARE STUDENT TRACKING AND RACIAL SEGREGATION IN SELECTING CLIENTS FOR THE ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM. THE LOCATION OF THE ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM SHOULD BE CAREFULLY WEIGHED. THE POSSIBILITIES INCLUDE FACILITIES SEPARATE FROM TRADITIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOLS WITHIN SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOLS WITHOUT WALLS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE SIGNIFICANT DRAWBACKS AND ADVANTAGES. THE MATCHING OF DIFFERENT LEARNING APPROACHES TO STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT LEARNING STYLES AND ABILITIES MUST AVOID A SEGREGATION OF RACIAL AND LOW-INCOME MINORITIES. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR PRIMARY GRADE STUDENTS WITH ACADEMIC BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS OFFER LONG-TERM PROMISE FOR FUTURE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, BUT PLANNING FOR THESE MUST ALSO BE LONG RANGE, INVOLVING LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPPORT. A BROADER POLICY ISSUE IS THAT OF EFFECTING SYSTEMWIDE CHANGES IN TRADITIONAL SCHOOLS THAT WOULD PROVIDE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES FOR INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING THOSE WITH BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING PROBLEMS. FINALLY EVALUATION GUIDELINES FOR ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED INCLUDING PROCESS MONITORING TO DOCUMENT PROGRAM CONTEXT, STUDENT SELECTION PROCEDURES, AND THE EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES USED. OUTCOME STUDIES SHOULD BE DONE WITH COMPARISON GROUPS, AND FOLLOWUPS SHOULD CONTINUE FOR AT LEAST TWICE AS LONG AS THE PROJECT PERIOD. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00981-6.

22. **ASSESSMENT OF EVALUATIONS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS. By R. L. JANVIER, D. R. GUTHMANN, and R. F. CATALANO JR.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 54 p. 1980. **NCJ-66334**

A TOTAL OF 52 EVALUATIONS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS WERE ANALYZED FOR PROGRAM STRATEGY, TYPE OF DRUG ADDRESSED, TARGET POPULATION, AND THE EVALUATIONS' DESIGN AND OUTCOME MEASURES. THE RESULTS OF THIS LITERATURE SEARCH SHOWED THAT (1) EITHER ONE OR A COMBINATION OF VALUES-ORIENTED, STUDENT-PARTICIPATION-IN-ALTERNATIVES, AND COUNSELING STRATEGIES WERE USED. MOST PROGRAMS FOCUSED ON DRUGS IN A COLLECTIVE WAY, AND THE TARGET POPULATION RANGED FROM FOURTH GRADERS TO ADULTS WITH SENIOR HIGH GRADES PREDOMINATING. CONCLUSIONS COULD NOT BE DRAWN FROM OVER HALF OF THE EVALUATIONS BECAUSE OF DESIGN INADEQUACIES, AND ONLY HALF OF THE EVALUATIONS USED AT LEAST ONE OUTCOME MEASURE PERTAINING TO DRUG ABUSING BEHAVIOR. OF THE 52 EVALUATIONS, 9 ARE DISCUSSED WHICH USED BOTH AN ADEQUATE DESIGN AND AT LEAST ONE OUTCOME MEAS-

URE OF DRUG ABUSING BEHAVIOR. OF THE FOUR PROGRAMS FOUND TO BE EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING DRUG ABUSE, TWO USED ONLY A VALUES-ORIENTED STRATEGY, ONE USED STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ALTERNATIVES AS ITS SOLE STRATEGY, AND ONE USED A STRATEGY COMBINATION (INFORMATIONAL, WHICH WAS DISCONTINUED; COUNSELING; AND STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ALTERNATIVES). OF THE FOUR PROGRAMS FOUND TO BE INEFFECTIVE, ONE USED A VALUES-ORIENTED STRATEGY, TWO USED AN INFORMATIONAL STRATEGY, AND ONE USED ONLY A COUNSELING STRATEGY. THE LAST OF THE NINE EVALUATIONS CONCERNING THE IMPACT OF A DETERRENT STRATEGY--THE 1973 NEW YORK STATE DRUG LAW--FOUND THE LAW TO BE INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S INABILITY TO IMPLEMENT IT. OVERALL, THE REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT FOUND THAT FEW ADEQUATE EVALUATIONS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE PERFORMED. PROGRAM STRATEGIES AND TARGET POPULATIONS NEED TO BE DISCUSSED IN GREATER DETAIL AND LINKED TO THE PRESUMED CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE, AND STRATEGIES THAT ARE VALUE ORIENTED AND PROVIDE FOR STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ALTERNATIVES APPEAR TO WARRANT FURTHER EXPERIMENTATION. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF 52 EVALUATIONS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00979-4; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

23. **IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES. By W. WILLIAMS.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION, 1107 NE 45TH STREET, SUITE 505, SEATTLE, WA 98105. 110 p. 1979. **NCJ-77239**

DEVELOPED AT THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION (NCADBIP), THIS MONOGRAPH ADDRESSES BOTH THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTING A KNOWN DECISION AND THE PROBLEM OF RAISING AN ORGANIZATION'S CAPABILITY TO IMPLEMENT UNKNOWN FUTURE DECISIONS. THE FIRST ESSAY CONSIDERS WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AND SETS FORTH SEVEN BASIC TENETS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PERSPECTIVE. THESE TENETS INCLUDE THE NEED FOR EXTENSIVE COMMUNITY MODIFICATION OF PROGRAM APPROACHES, THE USE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL PROCESS AS THE CENTRAL FOCUS OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION, AND THE NECESSITY OF DISCRETIONARY BEHAVIOR AS A COMPONENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY. IN ADDITION, THE ESSAY DISCUSSES FOUR CRITICAL QUESTIONS THE SOCIAL AGENCY SHOULD ADDRESS IN WORKING TOWARD A MORE DEFINED STRATEGY BASED ON THE IMPLEMENTATION PERSPECTIVE. THESE INCLUDE (1) ESTABLISHING THE PRIMARY GUIDES, WHICH ARE BARGAINING AND FIXING, TO AGENCY DECISIONS AND ACTIONS; (2) ESTABLISHING STRUCTURAL MEANS THAT SUPPORT CONGRUENT RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY; (3) RAISING THE COMPETENCE OF BOTH FEDERAL STAFF AND GRANTEES; AND (4) DEVELOPING AN INFORMATION PROCESS. FINALLY, THE ESSAY RECOMMENDS THAT THE INDIVIDUAL AGENCY SHOULD ANALYZE THE APPROPRIATENESS AND FEASIBILITY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PERSPECTIVE IN TERMS OF COMMITMENTS, LIMITS, AND RESOURCES. A SECOND ESSAY FOCUSES ON THE BASIC NOTION OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL, BOTH GENERALLY AND SPECIFICALLY, FOR THE FEDERAL SOCIAL AGENCY. THE ESSAY DISCUSSES INFORMATION AS THE BASIC RAW MATERIAL OF GOVERNANCE, PRESENTS DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS NEEDED TO DISCUSS INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT AND USE, AND CONSIDERS AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES FOR ANALYZING AND DEVELOPING INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF POLICY FORMULATION, CONTROL, AND ADVICE. IN ADDITION, CURRENT FIELD TECHNIQUES THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR GATHERING INFORMATION ARE CONSIDERED, AND AN AGENCY INFORMATION STRATEGY IS DESCRIBED. NOTES AND REFERENCES ACCOMPANY EACH ESSAY. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS THE IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT DESIGN FOR WASHINGTON STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM LAW, HOUSE BILL 317, ALONG WITH INFORMATION ON FIELDWORK TASKS, FIELDWORK PROTOCOL, AND BACKGROUND NOTES.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

24. **JURISDICTION AND THE ELUSIVE STATUS OFFENDER—A COMPARISON OF INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND STATUS OFFENSES. By J. G. WEIS.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 142 p. 1980. **NCJ-66333**

THIS PAPER COMPARES INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND STATUS OFFENSES AND SUGGESTS THAT COURTS SHOULD RESTRICT OR ABANDON JURISDICTION OVER BOTH STATUS OFFENDERS AND LESS SERIOUS DELINQUENTS. ARGUMENTS CONCERNING JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENDERS HAVE BEEN BASED ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL, AND EMOTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS, RATHER THAN ON EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE. THOSE WHO DEFEND THE COURT'S ROLE SUGGEST THAT STATUS OFFENDERS HAVE SPECIAL NEEDS AND SHOW BEHAVIOR THAT IS PREDICTIVE OF A DELINQUENT CAREER. THOSE WHO CRITICIZE THE COURT'S JURISDICTION SUGGEST THAT SUCH BEHAVIOR IS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT OR PREDICTIVE OF MORE SERIOUS DELINQUENT INVOLVEMENT. RESEARCH SHOWS THE NEEDS OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND DELINQUENTS TO BE SIMILAR. TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEIR BEHAVIOR IS DIFFERENT, SELF-REPORTED INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND STATUS OFFENSES IS COMPARED. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT BOTH PETTY OFFENDERS AND SERIOUS OFFENDERS ENGAGE IN STATUS OFFENSES AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, WITH THE LATTER COMMITTING MORE SERIOUS PROPERTY AND VIOLENT CRIMES. THUS, NO BEHAVIORALLY UNIQUE STATUS OFFENDER OR DELINQUENT EXISTS, ALTHOUGH DIFFERENCES IN THE INTENSITY OF ILLEGAL INVOLVEMENT ARE APPARENT. JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENSES, THEREFORE, SHOULD BE RESTRICTED OR ABANDONED FOR BOTH STATUS OFFENSES AND LESS SERIOUS DELINQUENCY. THIS CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE JURISDICTIONAL ABANDONMENT OF STATUS OFFENSES AND THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE DIFFERENTIAL PROCESSING OF PETTY AND SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIMINALS. TABULAR DATA, NOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE DATA SETS USED IN SECONDARY ANALYSIS, THE CONSTRUCTION OF DELINQUENCY AND

STATUS OFFENSE SCALES, AND TABLES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00908-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

25. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—A COMPENDIUM OF 36 PROGRAM MODELS. By J. S. WALL, J. D. HAWKINS, D. LISHNER, and M. FRASER.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 164 p. 1981. **NCJ-75450**

INTENDED AS A RESOURCE VOLUME FOR PERSONS INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING, IMPLEMENTING, AND TESTING EFFECTIVE WAYS TO PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THIS MONOGRAPH IDENTIFIES AND DESCRIBES 36 PREVENTION PROGRAMS CURRENTLY OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH CAN BE USED AS MODELS IN CAUSE-FOCUSED DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLANNING. NOT ALL OF THESE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY EVALUATED TO DETERMINE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN PREVENTING DELINQUENCY. FOR THIS REASON, THE PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED AS PATTERNS FOR CREATIVE THOUGHT AND ACTION, RATHER THAN AS MODELS FOR REPLICATION. THE 36 PROGRAMS WERE SELECTED FROM AMONG 541 PREVENTION PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN A NATIONAL SURVEY. RESPONDENTS REPRESENTING PUBLIC FUNDING, POLICY, AND PLANNING AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ALL 50 STATES AND PUERTO RICO, PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS AND AGENCIES, AND LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES NOMINATED THE PROGRAMS AS BEING THE MOST PROMISING OR EFFECTIVE IN THEIR AREA FOR PREVENTING DELINQUENCY. DIRECTORS OF NOMINATED PROGRAMS THEN COMPLETED A DETAILED QUESTIONNAIRE. THE 36 PROGRAMS ADDRESS AT LEAST ONE EMPIRICALLY SUPPORTED CAUSE OF DELINQUENCY, SHOW PROMISING EVALUATION RESULTS IF EVALUATED, AND TOGETHER REPRESENT A RANGE OF PROGRAMS FOCUSING ON THE MAJOR INSTITUTIONS AFFECTING THE LIVES OF YOUTHS DURING THE DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS (E.G., FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, PEER GROUPS, CHURCHES, COMMUNITY GROUPS, YOUTH AND RECREATION CLUBS AND SERVICES). THE PROGRAMS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, WITH EACH DESCRIPTION GIVING KEY CHARACTERISTICS. THESE INCLUDE THE PROGRAM'S LOCATION, TARGET POPULATION, IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCY, BUDGET, AND RATIONALE. ALSO INCLUDED IS INFORMATION ON PROGRAM STRATEGIES, WHICH MAY INCLUDE ONE OR MORE OF SUCH CATEGORIES AS BIOLOGICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL/MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL NETWORK DEVELOPMENT, CRIMINAL INFLUENCE REDUCTION, POWER ENHANCEMENT, ROLE DEVELOPMENT/ROLE ENHANCEMENT, ACTIVITIES/RECREATION, EDUCATION/SKILL DEVELOPMENT, CONSISTENT SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS, ECONOMIC RESOURCES, DETERRENCE, AND ABANDONMENT OF LEGAL CONTROL/SOCIAL TOLERANCE. FINALLY, THE DESCRIPTIONS CONTAIN DATA ON THE PROGRAMS' EFFECTIVENESS AS REPORTED BY PROGRAM EVALUATORS. COMMENTS ON EACH PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CONCERNING THE KEY ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAM'S CONCEPTUALIZATION, TARGET POPULATION, ACTIVITIES, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION. A PREVENTION PROGRAM MATRIX IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST READERS IN IDENTIFYING PROGRAMS OF INTEREST ON THE BASIS OF THE 11 KEY CHARACTERISTICS. APPENDIXES GIVE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES IN THE PREVENTION PROGRAM MATRIX AND A TYPOLOGY OF CAUSE-FOCUSED JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES. ONE FIGURE AND APPROXIMATELY 55 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

26. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION EXPERIMENTS—A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS. By W. C. BERLEMAN.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 163 p. 1980. **NCJ-66335**

A REVIEW OF 10 STUDIES TO ASSESS DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS REVEALS THAT ONLY ONE PROGRAM WAS EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING DELINQUENCY. THE STUDIES ALL USED THE CLASSIC EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN. THE EXPERIMENTS STUDIED WERE THE CAMBRIDGE-SOMERVILLE YOUTH STUDY (MASSACHUSETTS); THE NEW YORK CITY YOUTH BOARD VALIDATION STUDY OF THE GLUECK PREDICTION TABLE; THE MAXIMUM BENEFITS PROJECT OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; THE MIDCITY PROJECT OF BOSTON; THE YOUTH CONSULTATION SERVICE PROJECT OF NEW YORK; AND THE CHICAGO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. ALSO INCLUDED WERE THE SEATTLE ATLANTIC STREET CENTER EXPERIMENT; THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, COLUMBUS, OHIO; THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PROJECT, SEATTLE; AND THE WINCROFT YOUTH PROJECT, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. THE PROGRAMS' THEORETICAL UNDERPINNINGS VARIED WIDELY, SOME ADHERING TO THE BELIEF THAT DEVIANT CHILDREN LACK PROPER ADULT ROLE MODELS, SOME SUGGESTING THAT DELINQUENTS HAVE LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND POOR EGO STRENGTH, AND SOME BASING SERVICES ON THE PREMISE THAT THE JUVENILES SUFFER FROM A DISORGANIZED FAMILY LIFE OR FROM DEPRIVED SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. OTHERS EXPLAINED DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN TERMS OF THE JUVENILES' NEED TO FULFILL THE EXPECTATIONS OF OTHER PEOPLE SIGNIFICANT IN THEIR LIVES. ALL OF THE PROGRAMS WERE VOLUNTARY, AND ALL HAD EVALUATION PROCEDURES AS PART OF THEIR OPERATION. THE STUDIES SHOWED THAT THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION SERVICES PROVIDED WERE NO MORE EFFECTIVE THAN AN ABSENCE OF SERVICES. A COMMON OUTLINE IS USED IN PRESENTING EACH EXPERIMENT: (1) BACKGROUND--HOW AND WHY THE EXPERIMENT WAS UNDERTAKEN; (2) THEORETICAL ORIENTATIONS OF THE SERVICE GIVEN; (3) THE RESEARCH DESIGN; (4) IDENTIFICATION OF TREATMENT PROVIDERS; (5) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TREATMENT POPULATION; (6) SPECIFIC DIMENSIONS OF THE SERVICE GIVEN--AMOUNT OF CONTACT TIME, THE TREATMENT PLAN, AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS; (7) THE FINDINGS; AND (8) RECOMMENDATIONS, WHEN MADE, OF THE STUDY STAFF. A FINAL SECTION, FOLLOWING THE OUTLINE USED TO ANALYZE EACH EXPERIMENT, DRAWS ALL EXPERIMENTS TOGETHER IN ORDER TO DISCUSS THE DIFFERENCES, SIMILARITIES, SHORTCOMINGS, STRENGTHS, AND PERSISTING LEGAL AND PROCEDURAL DILEMMAS WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE EXPERIMENTS TAKEN TOGETHER. FOR INSTANCE, CONTACT WITH EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS BY TREATMENT PROVIDERS WAS FOUND TO BE EXTREMELY MODEST IN MOST EXPERIMENTS (LESS THAN THREE CONTACTS A MONTH). MOREOVER, A PREPONDERANCE OF ALL EXPERIMENTAL SUB-

JECTS WERE NONWHITE. FOOTNOTES, A TABLE, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

27. **JUVENILES IN DETENTION CENTERS AND JAILS—AN ANALYSIS OF STATE VARIATIONS DURING THE MID 1970'S. By J. E. POULIN, J. L. LEVITT, T. M. YOUNG, and D. M. PAPPENFORT.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO NATIONAL CENTER FOR ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING, 969 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 87 p. 1977. **NCJ-66330**

STATES' USE OF SECURE DETENTION CENTERS AND JAILS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS DURING THE MID-1970'S IS DESCRIBED AND DIFFERENCES AMONG STATES ARE EXPLAINED. STATE PLANS AND STATES' MONITORING REPORTS ON STATUS OFFENDER DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE AMONG REPORT DATA SOURCES. OTHER SOURCES INCLUDE PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED STUDIES AND THE FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA INDICATES THAT DURING THE MID-1970'S ABOUT 520,000 JUVENILES WERE BEING ADMITTED ANNUALLY TO DETENTION CENTERS IN THE U.S., WHILE ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF ALL ADMISSIONS OCCURRED IN CALIFORNIA, OHIO, TEXAS, WASHINGTON, AND FLORIDA. CALIFORNIA LED THE NATION WITH A TOTAL OF 139,423 ADMISSIONS IN 1975. APPROXIMATELY 120,000 JUVENILES WERE DETAINED ANNUALLY IN ADULT JAILS IN THE MID-1970'S, WHILE OVER 50 PERCENT OF THESE ADMISSIONS OCCURRED IN IDAHO, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, MINNESOTA, NEW MEXICO, OHIO, OREGON, TEXAS, VIRGINIA, AND WISCONSIN. ALTHOUGH NO CLEAR REGIONAL DIFFERENCES ARE APPARENT, SEVERAL MOUNTAIN AND WESTERN STATES RELIED MORE ON ADULT JAIL DETENTIONS FOR JUVENILES THAN DID EASTERN, PARTICULARLY NORTHEASTERN, STATES. THE COMBINED RATES OF ADMISSION TO BOTH CENTERS AND JAILS IN EACH STATE RANGED FROM 117 TO 4,734 PER 100,000 JUVENILES; THE WEST HAD SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER COMBINED RATES. STATUS OFFENDERS CONSTITUTED 26 PERCENT OF ALL ADMISSIONS. ANALYSIS DID INDICATE SOME FACTORS AFFECTING STATE RATES OF ADMISSION. FOR EXAMPLE, DEGREE OF URBANIZATION IS POSITIVELY RELATED TO DETENTION CENTER RATES AND NEGATIVELY RELATED TO JAIL DETENTION. RATES OF REFERRAL TO COURT INTAKE ARE POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH RATES OF DETENTION CENTER ADMISSION, AND JUVENILE ARREST RATES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH JAIL ADMISSION RATES. OVERALL, THE ANALYSIS POINTS TO CONSIDERABLE VARIATION IN STATES' USE OF DETENTION, A VARIATION THAT MUST BE CONTROLLED. REMEDIAL APPROACHES ARE SUGGESTED. FOR ONE, DECISIONMAKING FOR INTAKE AND REFERRAL MUST BE DOCUMENTED WITH WRITTEN CRITERIA AND WRITTEN AGREEMENTS BY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS. IN ADDITION, AN INFORMATION SYSTEM SHOULD BE CREATED TO MAINTAIN DATA ON JUVENILE PLACEMENT. FINALLY, POLICE DIVERSION PROGRAMS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR REDUCING JUVENILE ADMISSIONS TO JAIL, AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION AND COURT DIVERSION PROGRAMS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR REDUCING DETENTION CENTER ADMISSIONS. FOOTNOTES, TABLES, MAPS, DATA SOURCES, AND 24 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00996-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

28. **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CASE DISPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: INCONSISTENT LABELING VOLUME 1-PROCESS DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY. By T. E. BLACK and F. R. CAMPBELL.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 100 p. 1979. **NCJ-65150**

THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER ASSESSES CASE PROCESSING DECISIONS MADE BY JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE ASSESSMENT IDENTIFIES FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE OFFICIAL 'LABELING' (OR CLASSIFICATION) AND CASE DISPOSITION DECISIONS AND LOCATES INFORMATION GAPS IN RESEARCH WHICH COULD HAVE SYSTEMWIDE POLICY IMPLICATIONS. A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE SEARCH WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A SYSTEMWIDE CASE DECISION SURVEY CONDUCTED IN SEVEN SELECTED JURISDICTIONS TO HELP DETERMINE WHY JUVENILES ARE LABELED AS DELINQUENT, INCORRIGIBLE, DEPENDENT, OR ABUSED, AND TO SINGLE OUT SOME OF THE POSSIBLE CONTROLLING FACTORS THAT COULD AFFECT THE DISPOSITION CHOICE IN PROCESSING JUVENILE CASES. IN ADDITION, A COMPOSITE DECISION MODEL WAS CREATED WHICH OUTLINES THE STRUCTURE AND PROCESS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. FINDINGS SHOW THAT OFFICIALS IN EVERY SYSTEM COMPONENT HAVE ALMOST UNLIMITED DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY IN DECIDING WHAT 'LABEL' IS ASSIGNED TO JUVENILE CASES AND WHAT PROCESSING DISPOSITIONS WILL BE FOLLOWED IN HANDLING JUVENILE REFERRALS. PROSECUTORS, WHOSE DECISIONS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE WAY THE SYSTEM HANDLES JUVENILES, ARE RECEIVING AN INCREASING AMOUNT OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY. MANY JURISDICTIONS ARE STILL STRUGGLING TO IMPLEMENT FULLY THE FEDERAL DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION GUIDELINES. MOREOVER, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS IS AN IMPORTANT BUT NEGLECTED AREA IN THE CASE DECISION PROCESS. THE FINDINGS ALSO SHOW THAT THE REFERRAL INCIDENT IS A PRIORITY FOR OFFICIALS WHEN CLASSIFYING AND DISPOSING OF A JUVENILE CASE AT ANY LEVEL OF THE SYSTEM. FUTURE RESEARCH SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON POLICY GUIDELINES, INTERAGENCY COOPERATION, PROSECUTORS' DECISIONS, INFORMAL AGENCY PRACTICES, LOCAL JUDICIAL POLICIES AND ORIENTATION, COURT INTAKE FUNCTIONS, AVAILABILITY OF SUITABLE OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS, INCREASED DIVERSION ALTERNATIVES, PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT, INCORRIGIBLE AND STATUS OFFENDERS, AND INCONSISTENT LABELING. DIAGRAMS, FLOW CHARTS, AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED, AS IS A COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON INFLUENTIAL FACTORS FOR THE PROCESSING OF JUVENILES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE JUVENILE CASE DECISION SURVEY PACKET, SOURCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, AND NAMES

OF PERSONNEL FROM THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00936-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

29. **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CASE DISPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: INCONSISTENT LABELING—VOLUME 2—RESULTS OF A LITERATURE SEARCH. By C. P. SMITH, T. E. BLACK, and A. W. WEIR.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 297 p. 1979. **NCJ-65151**

A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW WAS CONDUCTED OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON THE FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE PROCESSING DECISIONS FOR JUVENILES AS THEY ENTER AND MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE REVIEW WAS MADE BY THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER AS PART OF THE INITIAL EFFORT TO ASSESS THE DYNAMICS OF CLASSIFICATION (I.E., FOR JUVENILES--AS DELINQUENT, STATUS OFFENDER, NEGLECTED CHILD, OR VICTIM). THE CENTER FOUND THAT TO DATE VIRTUALLY NO EMPIRICAL LITERATURE HAS FOCUSED ON HOW TO CLASSIFY THE JUVENILE; IT HAS LOOKED INSTEAD AT THE 'DISPOSITION' OF JUVENILES BY THE SYSTEM. THUS, THE FINDINGS REPORTED HERE REFLECT THE FACTORS WHICH APPEARED TO INFLUENCE (1) DECISIONS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, (2) DETENTION (3) COURT INTAKE, (4) COURT HEARINGS, AND (5) CORRECTIONAL PROCESSING. THE FACTORS STUDIED WERE THE SERIOUSNESS AND NATURE OF THE OFFENSE, PRIOR RECORD, VICTIM'S OR COMPLAINANT'S PREFERENCE, CODEFENDANTS, EVIDENCE, DEMEANOR OR ATTITUDE OF THE JUVENILE TOWARD THE POLICE, RACE, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, SEX, AGE, AND FAMILY STATUS. FURTHER FACTORS CONSIDERED WERE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POLICE OFFICER, THE LIKELIHOOD OF FLIGHT, THE PRESENCE OF A DEFENSE COUNSEL, THE PROBATION OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS, JUDICIAL IDEOLOGY AND ATTITUDES, AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ORIENTATION OF THE COURT. STAFF RECOMENDATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS, EMOTIONAL SUPPORT IN THE HOME, AND PAROLE PROCEDURES WERE ALSO EXAMINED IN RELATION TO CORRECTIONAL CASE DISPOSITION. APPENDIXES LIST THE CENTER'S STAFF, ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND PROGRAM MONITORS AND PROVIDE REFERENCES AND A SUPPLEMENTAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00944-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

30. **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CASE DISPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: INCONSISTENT LABELING, VOLUME 3--RESULTS OF A SURVEY. By T. E. BLOCK and F. R. CAMPBELL.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 240 p. 1979. **NCJ-65152**

BASED ON A SURVEY OF SEVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS, THIS REPORT OUTLINES THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CASE DISPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION TO PROVIDE POLICYMAKERS, PLANNERS, AND PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS WITH NEEDED DATA. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHICH FACTORS COULD AFFECT STAFF DECISIONS IN LABELING JUVENILES AS DEPENDENT/NEGLECTED, ABUSED/VICTIMIZED, INCORRIGIBLE/STATUS OFFENDERS, OR DELINQUENT/YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. IT WAS ALSO INITIATED TO IDENTIFY THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE OFFICIALS IN SELECTING DIFFERENT CASE DISPOSITIONS. ANALYSES DEALT WITH THE OFFICIALS' ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTENCE AND ADEQUACY OF WRITTEN POLICY MANUALS IN THE JURISDICTIONS SURVEYED, EFFECT OF ACCEPTED NORMS OR INFORMAL CUSTOMS IN A DEPARTMENT ON CASE PROCESSING DECISIONS, RELATIONSHIPS OF EMPLOYMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC DECISIONMAKER CHARACTERISTICS TO CLASSIFICATION OR CASE PROCESSING DECISIONS, AND OFFICIALS' VIEWS ABOUT THE SERIOUSNESS OF EIGHT SELECTED JUVENILE INCIDENTS. SEVERAL SURVEY QUESTIONS WERE ALSO DESIGNED TO HELP DETERMINE IF CASE SERVICE NEEDS MIGHT BE A FACTOR IN CLASSIFICATION OR DISPOSITION DECISIONS. TO HELP DETERMINE WHICH FACTORS COULD INFLUENCE THE CLASSIFICATION LABEL THAT IS ASSIGNED TO A JUVENILE CASE RESEARCHERS EXAMINED THE IMPORTANCE OF 17 CASE-RELATED VARIABLES. FINALLY, THE SURVEY ATTEMPTED TO DEVELOP ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THE AREA OF REVISED CLASSIFICATION DECISIONS. IT ALSO IDENTIFIED SEVEN AREAS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM WHERE ADDITIONAL RESEARCH COULD BE CONDUCTED: POLICY DEVELOPMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL AND AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS, CRITICAL CASE PROCESSING FUNCTIONS, PERSONNEL PRACTICES, INCREASED DIVERSION, AVAILABILITY OF SUITABLE PLACEMENT PROGRAMS, AND UNIT SPECIALIZATION AND TRAINING. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE SURVEY ARE REPORTED, REFLECTING OBSERVABLE DIFFERENCES AND TRENDS WITHOUT DISCERNING STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OR CAUSAL RELATIONSHIPS. TABULAR DATA, CHARTS, AND DIAGRAMS ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES, CASE DECISION SURVEY METHODOLOGY, AND A LIST OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00945-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

31. **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE NEED FOR A RATIONAL RESPONSE, V 1--SUMMARY. By C. P. SMITH and P. S ALEXANDER.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 84 p. 1979. **NCJ-65398**

A SERIES OF ASSESSMENT REPORTS ON THE IMPACT OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME ON AMERICAN SOCIETY, AS WELL AS THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ARE SUMMARIZED IN THIS REPORT. USING RELEVANT DEFINITIONS GATHERED FROM A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, STATISTICS, AND EXPERT OPINION CONCERNING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, THIS REPORT ASSESSES PATTERNS AND TRENDS OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME; SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, CONTEXTS, AND SETTINGS OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME; AND CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES ARRESTED AND ADJUDICATED FOR SERIOUS OFFENSES. ASSESSMENT OF THESE TOPICS WAS BASED ON AN INFORMAL SURVEY, A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE NATIONAL DATA, A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF STATE AGENCIES, AND A GENERAL LITERATURE SEARCH ON RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS. ANOTHER ASSESSMENT CONCERNING THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND SERIOUS CRIME AMONG JUVENILES

USED ABSTRACTS, REFERENCE LISTS, AND INDEXES OF LITERATURE FROM 1968 THROUGH 1978. ALL BUT 4 OF THE 77 SUBSTANCE ABUSE STUDIES WERE CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH ADULTS; YET ALL HAD SOME RELEVANCE FOR JUVENILE DRUG ABUSE AND SERIOUS CRIME. STATUTES IN THE UNITED STATES THAT RELATE TO THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER, AND ARE REPORTED HERE, WERE DERIVED FROM A STATUTORY ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL GUIDELINES AND JUVENILE LAW IN THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONCERNING THE DISPOSITIONAL METHODS CREATED SPECIFICALLY FOR DEALING WITH THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER. STATUTORY PROVISIONS REGARDING THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE CRIMINAL COURT OVER YOUTHS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 IN ALL 51 STATE JURISDICTIONS ARE ALSO PRESENTED. A TOTAL OF 14 PROGRAMS FOR THE INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE EVALUATED. OTHER TOPICS ASSESSED INCLUDE THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF JUVENILE RECORDS AND THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME. OVERALL, THE ASSESSMENT SHOWS THAT FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL RESOURCES AND POLICIES SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON SEVERE OFFENSES, CHRONIC OFFENDERS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RATIONAL RESPONSE TO JUVENILE CRIME THROUGH IMPROVED RESEARCH, STATISTICS, LAW, PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAMS. A TABLE ILLUSTRATES THE SELLIN-WOLFGANG SERIOUSNESS SCALE. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. NAMES OF THE STAFF, ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND PROGRAM MONITORS FOR THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00947-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

32. **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE NEED FOR A RATIONAL RESPONSE, V 2—DEFINITION, CHARACTERISTICS OF INCIDENTS AND INDIVIDUALS, AND RELATIONSHIP TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE. By C. P. SMITH, P. S. ALEXANDER, T. V. HALATYN, and C. F. ROBERTS.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 471 p. 1979. **NCJ-65399**

THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT ON SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PRESENTS RELEVANT DEFINITIONS AND REVIEWS EXISTING INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND SERIOUS CRIME AMONG JUVENILES. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND AVAILABLE STATISTICS AS WELL AS STRUCTURED AND INFORMAL INTERVIEWS WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE JUVENILE JUSTICE PERSONNEL SHOWED THREE CRITERIA TO BE IMPORTANT IN THE DEFINITION OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF CRIME: VIOLENCE OR INJURY TO PERSONS, PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE, AND CHRONICITY OR REPETITION OF OFFENSES. FROM CONCLUSIONS RELEVANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SET OF DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO JUVENILE CRIME, STUDY PARTICIPANTS RECOMMENDED THAT SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENSES, BASED ON THE SELLIN WOLFGANG SERIOUSNESS SCALE, INCLUDE HOMICIDE OR VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ARMED ROBBERY, EXTORTION, ARSON OF AN OCCUPIED BUILDING, AND OTHER OFFENSES. TO SYNTHESIZE EXISTING INFORMATION IMPORTANT TO ESTABLISHING RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND POLICY ORIENTATION, A FURTHER STUDY UTILIZED AN INFORMAL SURVEY, A COMPILATION OF DATA BEARING UPON JUVENILE CRIME OR OFFENDERS, A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF STATE AGENCIES, AND A LITERATURE SEARCH. BECAUSE INFORMATION WAS INADEQUATE, RECOMMENDATIONS POINTED TO THE NEED TO EXPAND THE STATE SURVEY, EXPLORE JUVENILE COURT DATA, AND USE OTHER TECHNIQUES TO GATHER MORE USEFUL INFORMATION. A FURTHER STUDY HAD THE GOAL OF ASSESSING THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME; NUMEROUS ABSTRACTS OF THE LITERATURE AND INDEXES COVERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES WERE SEARCHED FOR THE YEARS 1968 THROUGH 1978. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT MUCH OF THE SERIOUS CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES IS INDIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE; CONSEQUENTLY, EFFORTS TO PREVENT SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME MUST ALSO PREVENT AND CONTROL JUVENILE SUBSTANCE ABUSE. GRAPHS, CHARTS, TABULAR DATA, AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDED INFORMATION PROVIDES REFERENCES, FURTHER TABULAR DATA, A GLOSSARY, A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, AND SUPPLEMENTARY DISCUSSIONS.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00946-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

33. **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE NEED FOR A RATIONAL RESPONSE, V 3—LEGISLATION, JURISDICTION, PROGRAM INTERVENTIONS AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF JUVENILE RECORDS. By C. P. SMITH, P. S. ALEXANDER, G. L. KEMP, E. M. LEMERT, and M. G. HARRIS.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 254 p. 1979. **NCJ-65400**

TO ILLUSTRATE CURRENT LEGISLATIVE TRENDS AND DEPICT THE NATION'S RESPONSE TO SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME, THIS REPORT REVIEWS STATUTORY PROCEDURES TO HANDLE THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER. INFORMATION WAS GATHERED BASED ON A STATUTORY ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL GUIDELINES AND JUVENILE LAW IN THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONCERNING THE DISPOSITIONAL METHODS CREATED SPECIFICALLY FOR DEALING WITH THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER. STATUTORY PROVISIONS ARE ALSO PRESENTED THAT RELATE TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE CRIMINAL COURT OVER YOUTHS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 IN ALL 51 JURISDICTIONS. IT APPEARS THAT FEDERAL POLICY EFFORTS HAVE NOT PROVIDED SUFFICIENT DIRECTION TO STATES THAT DEAL WITH THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER. THE NEWEST DISPOSITIONAL MEANS IN STATE LEGISLATIONS ARE BECOMING MORE PUNITIVE IN NATURE, PARTICULARLY IN CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, NEW YORK, COLORADO, DELAWARE, AND WASHINGTON. JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES INCLUDE THE FLORIDA PROVISION FOR MANDATORY WAIVER HEARINGS FOR YOUTH WHO COMMIT ANY ONE OF A GROUP OF LISTED TARGET CRIMES, THE EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN OFFENSES FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN BOTH FLORIDA AND NEW YORK, AND THE CREATION IN CALIFORNIA OF A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOR OF WAIVER IF ONE OF 11 TARGET OFFENSES IS ALLEGED. COLORADO, DELAWARE, AND WASHINGTON HAVE PASSED MANDATORY SENTENCING LAWS FOR JUVENILES, AND CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, AND NEW YORK HAVE CONTROVERSIAL PROVISIONS PERMITTING JUVENILES TO BE CONFINED IN ADULT AND YOUTHFUL OFFENDER FACILITIES. HOWEVER, MOST STATES HAVE DONE LITTLE TO DEVELOP NEW PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH THE SERIOUS OF-

FENDER. TABULAR DATA, MAPS, AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. REFERENCES AND THE NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00949-2; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

34. **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE NEED FOR A RATIONAL RESPONSE, V 4—ECONOMIC IMPACT. By D. J. THALHEIMER.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 257 p. 1979. **NCJ-65401**

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME IN THE U.S. ARE DEVELOPED USING AN ECONOMIC MODEL THAT RECOGNIZES DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS OF CRIME AND INPUT, OUTPUT, AND OUTCOME MEASUREMENT RELATIONSHIPS. CRIME COSTS CAN BE ENUMERATED AND CATEGORIZED INTO LINKING RELATIONSHIPS. THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOLLOWS A FRAMEWORK BASED UPON THREE SETS OF LINKAGES WHICH DELINEATE THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT COST OF CRIME: (1) THE TRADITIONAL OFFENDER-VICTIM LINKAGES ON DIRECT CRIME COSTS, THE VICTIM (WITNESS)-JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM LINKAGE COMPRISING DIRECT COSTS OF SYSTEM PARTICIPATION, AND THE OFFENDER-JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM LINKAGE INVOLVING PROCESSING COSTS; (2) NON-JUVENILE-JUSTICE GOVERNMENTAL COSTS, SUCH AS VICTIM COMPENSATION; AND (3) INDIRECT COSTS IMPOSED ON COMMUNITIES AT HOUSEHOLD AND SOCIETY LEVELS, INCLUDING TAX RATES AND NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY OF LIFE. COST RELATIONSHIPS ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO (1) PROCESS EVALUATIONS THAT EXAMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH INPUTS BY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, GOVERNMENT, AND COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTE TO DESIRED PREVENTION/INTERVENTION OUTCOMES; AND (2) OUTCOME EVALUATIONS THAT LOOK AT THE EXTENT TO WHICH INPUTS AND OUTPUTS CONTRIBUTE TO DESIRED PROGRAM OUTCOMES. BOTH EVALUATION TYPES MEASURE THE EXTENT TO WHICH EFFECTIVENESS IS ACHIEVED AND SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME IS DECREASED. BECAUSE OF DEFICIENCIES IN DATA SOURCES (SUCH AS THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS), THE ANALYSIS WAS UNABLE TO ESTABLISH EXACT ECONOMIC COST AND IMPACT RELATIONSHIPS. MOREOVER, BECAUSE THE STATE OF THE ART OF OUTCOME-EFFECTIVENESS AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS LAGS BEHIND SIMPLE COST ANALYSIS, ONLY A SERIES OF GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ARE OFFERED. AMONG THESE ARE THAT POLICE RESOURCES SHOULD BE ALLOCATED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION ON THE BASIS OF THE ESTIMATED, AGGREGATE, SERIOUS CRIME COSTS IMPOSED AND THAT A BALANCE MUST BE STRUCK BETWEEN QUALITY OF JUSTICE TO OFFENDER AND COST TO COMMUNITY. VARIOUS FREE MARKET STRATEGIES FOR CRIME REDUCTION, SUCH AS REQUIRING EXACT CHANGE OR CREDIT CARDS AT GAS STATIONS DURING EVENING HOURS, SHOULD BE EMPLOYED ALSO. FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS, TABULAR DATA, THE GRAPHIC MODEL, CHARTS, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00951-4; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

35. **PRELIMINARY NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE SHADOWS OF DISTRESS. By C. P. SMITH, D. J. BERKMAN, and W. M. FRASER.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 168 p. 1979. **NCJ-64969**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS REVIEWED BY THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER. THIS PRELIMINARY REPORT ADDRESSES (1) THE LINKAGE BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DELINQUENCY; (2) THE LEGAL PROCESSING ISSUES; AND (3) THE ISSUE OF COMMINGLING ABUSED AND NEGLECTED JUVENILES WITH OTHER JUVENILES IN NEED OF SERVICE. FIRST, THREE LEVELS OF LINKAGE ARE CONSIDERED--THE LINK WHICH EMERGES FROM A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES AND JUVENILES WHO ARE OFFICIALLY LABELED DELINQUENTS, THE CAUSAL LINKAGE BETWEEN HAVING BEEN ABUSED OR NEGLECTED AND SUBSEQUENTLY BECOMING DELINQUENT, AND THE LINKAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE ADJUDICATION OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AS DELINQUENTS OR STATUS OFFENDERS. TOGETHER, THESE PERSPECTIVES STRONGLY SUGGEST A SIGNIFICANT INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DELINQUENCY THAT NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING POLICY AND ACTION PROGRAMS. SECONDLY, THE LACK OF A COHESIVE NATIONAL POLICY TOWARD JUSTICE SYSTEM HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS HAD NEGATIVE IMPACTS IN SUCH AREAS AS REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING LAWS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERVENTION RESPONSES TO PARENTAL OR GUARDIAN ABUSE OR NEGLECT, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTION TO PROTECT YOUNGSTERS. THE STATE'S ROLE IS ALSO AMBIGUOUS IN REFERENCE TO CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ISSUES. THIRD, FROM A POLICY AND PROGRAM PERSPECTIVE, THE ISSUE OF COMMINGLING SUGGESTS THAT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM MUST COME TO TERMS WITH THE NEED TO ENSURE THAT CHILDREN ARE IDENTIFIED AND DEALT WITH ON THE BASIS OF SERVICE NEEDS RATHER THAN SYMPTOMATIC BEHAVIOR AND THAT ADEQUATE RESOURCES FOR APPROPRIATE PLACEMENT ALTERNATIVES EXIST. FEDERAL PROGRAMS SHOULD CONSIDER FURTHER COORDINATION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS FOR FAMILIES IN CRISIS, FURTHER EXPANSION AND UPGRADING OF STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL POLICYMAKING, AND MORE ATTENTION TO THE COMPLEXITY AND INTERRELATION OF CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND EXTENSIVE REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH PAPERS ON THE MAJOR ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE REPORT.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00952-2; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

36. **PRELIMINARY NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NUMBERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES PROCESSED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. By T. E. BLACK and C. P. SMITH.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 217 p. 1981. **NCJ-77157**

THIS REPORT ASSESSES NATIONALLY REPORTED AGGREGATE STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND STATUS OFFENDERS UNDER AGE 18 PROCESSED NATIONALLY BY THE OFFICIAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. AN INFORMATION BASE FOR

ANALYSIS WAS DEVELOPED FROM A SYNTHESIS OF NATIONALLY PUBLISHED JUVENILE JUSTICE STATISTICS, COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF STATEWIDE PUBLISHED DATA, AND A SYNTHESIS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTER'S PHASE I REPORTS. IN ADDITION, LITERATURE REVIEWS OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, STRUCTURED JURISDICTIONAL MINISURVEYS, AND A COLLECTION OF JUVENILE STATISTICS FROM A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF TYPICAL JURISDICTIONS WERE INCORPORATED. INFORMATION FROM THESE SOURCES WAS SUPPLEMENTED WITH DATA FROM KEY AGENCY CONTACT OFFICIALS, AND EFFORTS WERE MADE TO USE 1977 AS THE MOST CURRENT YEAR POSSIBLE FOR ALL PRIMARY SOURCES. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT 2,508,961 PERSONS UNDER AGE 18 WERE ARRESTED OR WERE REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN 1977. OF THESE, 90.7 PERCENT WERE FORMALLY ARRESTED BY THE POLICE, WITH 49.4 PERCENT GIVEN INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS AND DISMISSED. POLICE REFERRED 50.6 PERCENT OF ALL ARRESTS IN 1977; NO REFERRAL BIAS WAS FOUND FOR AGE, RACE, OR SEX. IN ADDITION, COURT INTAKE RECEIVED 55.9 PERCENT OF ALL SYSTEM REFERRALS, AND 52 PERCENT WERE DIVERTED. THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY 1,177,084 CASES IN 1977, 42.9 PERCENT OF WHICH WERE DISMISSED PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF LACK OF EVIDENCE. CASES INVOLVING SERIOUS OFFENSES REGARDLESS OF OFFENDER'S AGE, RACE, OR SEX WERE GENERALLY DETAINED, FILED ON, AND GIVEN MORE RESTRICTIVE DISPOSITIONS; OLDER CHILDREN TENDED TO BE HANDLED MORE HARSHLY BECAUSE OF PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PROCESSING OF JUVENILES THROUGH THE SYSTEM AND REGARDING DATA AVAILABILITY ARE GIVEN. THE REPORT SUGGESTS THAT SERIOUS OFFENDERS ARE THE ONLY JUVENILES INSTITUTIONALIZED AND THAT STATISTICAL SOURCES SHOULD STANDARDIZE DATA BASES FOR MORE UNIFORMITY IN MAKING NATIONAL ESTIMATES. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A LIST OF NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER PERSONNEL, ABOUT 40 REFERENCES, THE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY, SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES, AND A FLOW CHART. DIAGRAMS, GRAPHS, CHARTS, AND TABLES ARE USED THROUGHOUT THE TEXT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

37. **PRELIMINARY NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OFFENDER AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: ROLE CONFLICTS, CONSTRAINTS, AND INFORMATION GAPS. By C. P. SMITH, D. J. BERKMAN, W. M. FRASER, and J. SUTTON.** AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, 1007 SEVENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 236 p. 1979. **NCJ-64968**

THIS PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE MAJOR PROBLEMS, ISSUES, AND NEEDS IN REGARD TO JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM HANDLING OF THE STATUS OFFENDER. MAIL SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED OF PLANNING AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS, SPECIALIZED SOURCES OF STATISTICAL DATA WERE CONSULTED; AND AN EXTENSIVE LITERATURE SEARCH AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WERE UNDERTAKEN. ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT EMPHASIS OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM ORIENTATION APPEARS TO BE ON THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S LEGAL RIGHTS AND THE STRENGTHENING AND ENHANCING OF THE ROLE AND CAPACITY OF THE FAMILY AS THE PRIMARY SOCIALIZING AGENT, A MORE UNIFORM APPROACH TO POLICY DEVELOPMENT IS NEEDED IN THE LEGISLATIVE AREA. MOREOVER, COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION IS GENERALLY NOT BEING COLLECTED BY NATIONAL OR STATE AGENCIES ON THE PROCESSING OF STATUS OFFENDERS BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND THERE IS A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING REGARDING STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAMS (E.G., GOALS, ACTIVITIES, AND EVALUATIONS). THOSE WHO DESIGN PROGRAMS TO DELIVER SERVICES TO STATUS OFFENDERS SHOULD BE MORE CAREFUL TO DEVELOP THEM ON EVIDENCE FROM OTHER EXPERIENCE AND TO SUBSTANTIATE ANY PROGRAM'S EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH EVALUATIONS AND RESEARCH. OTHER ISSUES WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED IF CONTINUED PROGRESS IS TO BE MADE FOR STATUS OFFENDERS ARE THE CONFLICTING PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCIES; THE IMPACT OF STATE LEGISLATIVE CHANGES ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDING; THE REDUCTION OF SYSTEM RESISTANCE TO CHANGE; THE NEED FOR MORE RELIABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION REGARDING JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING OF STATUS OFFENDERS; THE ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT WITHIN THE STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM; THE IMPACT OF LEGISLATIVE CHANGES ON THE POLICE, THE COURTS, JUVENILES, THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE COMMUNITY; POTENTIAL POLICYMAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION CONFLICTS AMONG FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; AND THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL YOUTH AND FAMILY POLICY TO SET A FRAMEWORK FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE STATUS OFFENDER AREA. APPENDIXES LIST PERSONNEL FROM THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT CENTER, THE STUDY METHODOLOGY, AND REFERENCES. TABULAR DATA, FIGURES, AND FOOTNOTES SUPPORT THE TEXT.

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00953-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

38. **TYPOLOGY OF CAUSE-FOCUSED STRATEGIES OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. By J. D. HAWKINS, P. A. PASTOR JR, M. BELL, and S. MORRISON.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 49 p. 1980. **NCJ-66331**

THIS PAPER PRESENTS A CAUSE-FOCUSED TYPOLOGY OF 12 DELINQUENCY PREVENTION STRATEGIES TO SERVE AS A SYSTEM FOR ORGANIZING AND CONCEPTUALIZING AND POLICY FORMULATION IN THE FIELD. THE TYPOLOGY IS BASED ON 12 POSSIBLE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY AND ITS CONTROL. LINKS BETWEEN THE STRATEGIES AND VARIOUS THEORIES OF DELINQUENCY ARE EXPLORED, AND EACH OF THE STRATEGIES IS DESCRIBED. BIOLOGICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL STRATEGIES SEEK TO REMOVE, DIMINISH, OR CONTROL PHYSIOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, OR BIOPSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS ASSUMED TO UNDERLIE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. ASSUMING THAT DELINQUENCY ORIGINATES IN INTERNAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES VIEWED AS INHERENTLY MALADAPTIVE OR PATHOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL/MENTAL HEALTH STRATEGIES ATTEMPT TO ALTER DIRECTLY SUCH STATES OR ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. SOCIAL NETWORK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES STRIVE TO INCREASE INTERACTION AND INVOLVEMENT BETWEEN YOUTHS AND NONDEVIANT PEERS, PARENTS AND OTHER ADULTS. CRIMINAL INFLUENCE REDUCTION STRATEGIES SEEK TO REDUCE THE INFLUENCE OF NORMS TOWARD DELINQUENCY AND THOSE WHO HOLD SUCH NORMS. TO INCREASE THE ABILITY OR POWER OF YOUTH TO INFLUENCE OR CONTROL THEIR ENVI-

RONMENTS, POWER ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES HAVE ALSO BEEN DEVELOPED. ROLE DEVELOPMENT/ROLE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES ATTEMPT TO CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH TO BECOME INVOLVED IN LEGITIMATE ROLES OR ACTIVITIES. SIMILARLY, ACTIVITIES/RECREATION STRATEGIES SEEK TO PROVIDE NONDELINQUENT ACTIVITIES AS ALTERNATIVES TO DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES, AND EDUCATION/SKILL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES TRY TO PROVIDE YOUTHS WITH PERSONAL SKILLS WHICH PREPARE THEM TO FIND NONDELINQUENT BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. TO INCREASE THE CONSISTENCY OF EXPECTATIONS DEMANDED OF YOUTHS FROM DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS, CLEAR AND CONSISTENT SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS STRATEGIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ALONG WITH ECONOMIC RESOURCE STRATEGIES WHICH SEEK TO PROVIDE BASIC RESOURCES FOR YOUTHS AS A DELINQUENCY PREVENTION MEASURE. IN ASSUMING THAT DELINQUENCY RESULTS FROM THE LOW DEGREE OF RISK ASSOCIATED WITH COMMITTING DELINQUENT ACTS, DETERRENCE STRATEGIES STRIVE TO INCREASE THE COST AND DECREASE THE BENEFIT OF CRIMINAL ACTS. FINALLY, ABANDONMENT OF LEGAL CONTROL/SOCIAL TOLERANCE STRATEGIES ARE AIMED AT REMOVING THE LABEL 'DELINQUENT' FROM CERTAIN BEHAVIORS TO PREVENT YOUTHS FROM INVOLVEMENT IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE TYPOLOGY PROVIDES CONSISTENT CRITERIA FOR EMPIRICALLY DETERMINING THE EXTENT TO WHICH A GIVEN STRATEGY IS ACTUALLY IMPLEMENTED IN A PROGRAM. PREVENTION PROGRAM DIMENSIONS AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00978-6.

ETIOLOGY AND PREVENTION

39. **ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION OPTIONS.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006; CENTER FOR ACTION RESEARCH, INC, 724 WALNUT, BOULDER, CO 80302. 62 p. 1979. **NCJ-59495**
GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR TROUBLED YOUTHS ARE PRESENTED IN A REPORT PREPARED FOR LEAA'S OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY. THE REPORT IS INTENDED AS A GUIDE FOR LAY CITIZEN GROUPS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN PROVIDING ALTERNATIVES FOR YOUTHS WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN LIMITED BY SCHOLASTIC FAILURE, DISINTEREST, TRUANCY, DISRUPTIVE OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, DELINQUENCY, AND/OR OTHER PROBLEMS. EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED IN TWO CATEGORIES: (1) THOSE INTENDED TO CONTROL AND CHANGE THE BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS (TRADITIONAL SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION, IN-SCHOOL SUSPENSION PROGRAMS, BEHAVIOR CONTRACTS, WORK ASSIGNMENTS AS RESTITUTION, COUNSELING, TUTORING, COMPENSATORY EDUCATION, 'TIME-OUT' ROOMS); AND (2) THOSE AIMED AT ALTERING THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR MORE STUDENTS TO SUCCEED, AND TO ELIMINATE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TRUANCY, DROPPING OUT, FAILURE, VIOLENCE, AND VANDALISM (E.G., EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE SCHOOL 'CLIMATE', CREATION OF ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS OR SCHOOLS WITHIN SCHOOLS). DETAILED GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED FOR SORTING OUT THE OPTIONS IN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION, DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A PROGRAM, AND INCORPORATING A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM AS A REGULAR PART OF SCHOOL BUDGET, POLICY, AND PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS. THE GUIDELINES DEAL WITH ALL ASPECTS OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING ASSESSING THE EXISTING SITUATION, SEEKING SUPPORT FOR CHANGE, SPECIFYING PROGRAM RATIONALE AND REQUIREMENTS, SEEKING INPUT FROM THE COMMUNITY AND FROM OTHER SCHOOLS, PROPOSING PROGRAM APPROACHES THAT ARE BOTH EDUCATIONALLY DESIRABLE AND ORGANIZATIONALLY FEASIBLE, DESIGNING AN APPROACH AND WRITING A PLAN, IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN (CHOOSING STUDENT AND TEACHER PARTICIPANTS, FINDING FUNDS, USING VOLUNTEERS, PROVIDING ORIENTATION AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING), AND EVALUATING THE PROGRAM. SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND FUNDING ARE NOTED, AND A LIST OF REFERENCES (INCLUDING ABSTRACTS OF MATERIALS ON CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOLS) IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

40. **CITY LIFE AND DELINQUENCY—SUMMARY REPORT. By M. LALLI, L. D. SAVITZ, and L. ROSEN.** TEMPLE UNIVERSITY. 1977. **NCJ-40239**
THIS SUMMARY REPORT PRESENTS THE FINDINGS AND FOLLOWING POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE DELINQUENCY AND CITY LIFE PROJECT WHICH EXAMINED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND THE THREE VARIABLES OF FAMILY LIFE, EDUCATION, AND CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION. THE FULL REPORT IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING ITEM OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

41. **CITY LIFE AND DELINQUENCY—VICTIMIZATION, FEAR OF CRIME, AND GANG MEMBERSHIP. By L. D. SAVITZ, M. LALLI, and L. ROSEN.** TEMPLE UNIVERSITY. 1977. **NCJ-40240**
THIS REPORT PRESENTS FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF DELINQUENCY TO VICTIMIZATION, FEAR OF CRIME, AND ALTERED BEHAVIOR AS A RESULT OF CRIME, AS WELL AS TO GANG MEMBERSHIP. THE STUDY WAS PART OF A LARGER PROJECT WHICH PROBED THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY USING A SIZABLE STUDY POPULATION (OVER 1,000 MALES) WHOSE MEMBERS WERE BORN IN 1957, WERE BLACK OR WHITE, ATTENDED CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND LIVED IN PHILADELPHIA, PA. BOTH THE BOYS AND THEIR MOTHERS WERE INTERVIEWED DURING THE STUDY PERIOD, AND THE QUESTIONS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS FOR THE BOY, SOCIAL VALUES, QUALITY OF LIFE, FATHER-SON INTERACTION, FAMILY STRUCTURE, SOCIAL ATTACHMENTS, VICTIMIZATION, AND THE BOY'S GANG AFFILIATIONS. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY ON VICTIMIZATION INDICATED THAT JUVENILE AND HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION IN ONE YEAR WAS

POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH JUVENILE AND HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION IN THE SECOND YEAR; THAT CURIOUS PATTERNS OF MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATION OCCURRED FOR BLACK YOUTHS; AND THAT NO SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS WERE FOUND WHEN DELINQUENCY (OFFICIALLY RECORDED) WAS RELATED TO VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE. OTHER FINDINGS SUGGESTED THAT ADULT FEAR LEVELS WERE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN JUVENILE FEAR LEVELS AND BLACK PARENTS WERE PARTICULARLY FRIGHTENED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR CHILDREN BEING INJURED OR ROBBED. THE MAJOR AREAS OF JUVENILE FEAR WERE STREETS MORE THAN A BLOCK FROM HOME, SUBWAYS, PARKS, AND STREETS GOING TO AND FROM SCHOOLS. MOST ADULTS TRIED TO REDUCE THE RISK OF VICTIMIZATION BY MULTIPLE AVOIDANCES, AND A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION ENGAGED IN WEAPONS REACTION. MOST BLACK YOUTHS WERE LIKELY TO AVOID TALKING TO OR MEETING STRANGERS, TO GO OUT ALONE AT NIGHT, OR TO ENTER ANOTHER GANG'S TERRITORY AT NIGHT OR DAY. FINALLY, STRUCTURAL GANG MEMBERS HAD HEIGHTENED FEARS OF THE LOCAL AREA AND SPECIFIC SOCIAL SETTINGS, WERE MORE VICTIMIZED, AND WERE MORE PRONE TO ACQUIRE A DELINQUENCY RECORD THAN NONSTRUCTURAL GANG MEMBERS. ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. A TOTAL OF 49 TABLES AND 3 FIGURES ARE GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

42. **CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN URBAN SCHOOLS. By M. J. MCDERMOTT.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 58 p. 1979. **NCJ-56396**

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA ARE USED IN THIS REPORT TO EXAMINE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATIONS THAT OCCURRED INSIDE SCHOOLS IN 26 AMERICAN CITIES. THE SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED IN 1974 AND 1975. AN ESTIMATED 270,000 PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED INSIDE THE SCHOOLS OVER THE COURSE OF THE YEAR, AND THE REPORTED CRIMES CONSTITUTED 8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION IN THESE 26 URBAN AREAS. MOST OF THE SCHOOL CRIME WAS EITHER PETTY THEFT OR ASSAULT RESULTING IN MINOR INJURY TO THE VICTIM. LARCENY WITHOUT CONTACT BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND THE OFFENDER ACCOUNTED FOR 55 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION IN THE CITIES, BUT FOR 81 PERCENT OF THE PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION THAT OCCURRED INSIDE THE SCHOOLS. THE SECOND MOST COMMON INSCHOOL CRIME WAS ASSAULT. WEAPONS WERE NOT OFTEN USED IN THESE INSCHOOL VICTIMIZATIONS. STUDENTS WERE THE MOST VICTIMIZED GROUP, AND YOUNG MALES (BLACKS AND OTHER MINORITIES) WERE REPORTED AS THE MOST COMMON OFFENDERS. A MAJORITY OF OFFENDERS WERE STRANGERS TO THEIR VICTIMS ALTHOUGH THIS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THEY WERE NOT FELLOW STUDENTS. NINE OUT OF TEN CRIMES SUFFERED BY STUDENTS AND THREE OUT OF FOUR CRIMES SUFFERED BY TEACHERS WERE NOT REPORTED TO POLICE BECAUSE THE VICTIMS PERCEIVED THE OFFENSES AS BEING TOO SLIGHT OR BECAUSE THEY BELIEVED THAT POLICE COULD DO NOTHING TO SOLVE THE CRIME. VICTIMS OF RAPE, ROBBERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO MENTION FEAR OF REPRISAL AS A REASON FOR NOT REPORTING THE OFFENSE. THIS REPORT CONTAINS FURTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NATURE, EXTENT, AND SERIOUSNESS OF INSCHOOL CRIME, THE REPORTING OF INSCHOOL CRIME TO THE POLICE, AND AN ANALYSIS OF CHARCTERISTICS OF INSCHOOL VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: APPLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDE DATA.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00826-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

43. **DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—THEORIES AND STRATEGIES. By G. JOHNSON, T. BIRD, and J. W. LITTLE.** WESTINGHOUSE NATIONAL ISSUES CENTER, P O BOX 866, COLUMBIA, MD 21044. 211 p. 1979. **NCJ-60362**

DELINQUENCY THEORIES AND RESEARCH AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING ARE REVIEWED, AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES ARE CONSIDERED. THE PURPOSE OF THE PAPER IS TO SUPPORT PLANNERS, GRANTMAKERS, PROGRAM OPERATORS, CONSULTANTS, TRAINERS, AND EVALUATORS IN DEVELOPING, DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING, AND EVALUATING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS. CONTEMPORARY THEORIES AND RESEARCH ON THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY ARE REVIEWED, AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION PROGRAMMING ARE DISCUSSED. THE REVIEW POINTS TO SELECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE, PARTICULARLY WITHIN SCHOOL, AS THE MOST PROMISING DIRECTION FOR PREVENTION PROGRAMMING. OPTIONS FOR ACHIEVING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE (PRIMARILY IN SCHOOLS, BUT ALSO IN WORK AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR YOUTHS) THAT WILL ALTER ORGANIZATIONAL CONTRIBUTORS TO DELINQUENCY AND STRENGTHEN ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORTS FOR LAW-ABIDING BEHAVIOR ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL, AND PROGRAM FORMS ARE RECOMMENDED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ALSO PRESENTED FOR MORE CONVENTIONAL, SELF-CONTAINED PROGRAMS OF DIRECT SERVICES TO SELECTED POPULATIONS OF YOUTH. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT DIRECT SERVICE PROGRAMS BASED ON SOUND PRINCIPLES AND THEORETICAL UNDERPINNINGS CAN PAVE THE WAY FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE INITIATIVES, WHICH IN TURN CAN FACILITATE THE PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECT SERVICE PROGRAMS. IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE IN THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION CONTEXT ARE CONSIDERED. A SUMMARY AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

44. **LINK BETWEEN LEARNING DISABILITIES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—CURRENT THEORY AND KNOWLEDGE. By C. A. MURRAY.** AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH, 1055 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20007. 196 p. 1976. **NCJ-36635**

THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IN DETERMINING WHAT, IF ANYTHING, SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT LEARNING DISABILITIES AS A MEANS OF REDUCING OR PREVENTING DELINQUENCY. A 'LEARNING DISABILITY' IS DEFINED AS 'A SUBSTANTIAL DEFICIENCY IN A PARTICULAR ASPECT OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT BECAUSE OF PERCEPTUAL OR PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR HANDICAPS, REGARDLESS OF ETIOLOGY OR OTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTORS.' THIS STATE-OF-THE-KNOWLEDGE REVIEW ENTAILED A THREE-TIERED APPROACH; A SURVEY OF THE EXISTING LITERATURE, RESEARCH ON CURRENT THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS, AND AN INVENTORY OF THE EXISTING PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS (DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS). A DISCUSSION OF THE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PROCE-

DURES IS FOLLOWED BY A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE DEFINITION OF LEARNING DISABILITIES AND THE STATE OF THE ART IN DIAGNOSING AND TREATING THESE CONDITIONS. EVIDENCE BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE HYPOTHESIZED LD/JD CAUSAL SEQUENCE IS ALSO EXAMINED. STUDY FINDINGS INDICATED THAT DELINQUENTS DO SEEM TO HAVE SEVERE LEARNING PROBLEMS WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THE DESIGN OF REMEDIAL PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, LITTLE SUPPORT WAS FOUND FOR THE CLAIM THAT THESE LEARNING PROBLEMS ARE THE RESULT OF LEARNING 'DISABILITIES' WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED AND TREATED EARLY IN THE CHILD'S SCHOOLING, THEREBY PREVENTING THE DELINQUENCY. THE FULL REPORT (NCJ-36635) CONTAINS EXTENSIVE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION IN APPENDIXES, INCLUDING A 43-PAGE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EXISTING LITERATURE ON THE LD/JD LINK AND AN INVENTORY OF THE RELATED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS SPONSORED BY LEAA. THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TO THIS REPORT IS NCJ-36636. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00479-2; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

45. **LINK BETWEEN LEARNING DISABILITIES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—CURRENT THEORY AND KNOWLEDGE—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By C. A. MURRAY.** AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH, 1055 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20007. 27 p. 1976. **NCJ-36636**

SYNOPSIS OF A REPORT DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IN DECIDING WHAT, IF ANYTHING, SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT LEARNING DISABILITIES AS A MEANS OF REDUCING OR PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE FULL REPORT IS DESCRIBED IN THE PRECEDING ITEM OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

46. **PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO REDUCE SCHOOL VIOLENCE AND DISRUPTION. By M. MARVIN, J. CONNOLLY, R. MCCANN, S. TEMKIN, and P. HENNING.** RESEARCH FOR BETTER SCHOOLS, INC, 1700 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103. 156 p. 1976. **NCJ-32631**

INFORMATION BASE WHICH LEAA CAN USE IN PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP SCHOOL PERSONNEL COPE MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH VIOLENCE. THE FIRST TASK WAS TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE. TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION, PROJECT STAFF CONDUCTED A REVIEW OF CURRENTLY AVAILABLE LITERATURE ON THE PROBLEM. INFORMATION PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INSIGHT INTO THE PROBLEM WAS GATHERED IN THE THREE WORKING CONFERENCES AS WELL AS IN A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF EDUCATORS INVOLVED IN PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO REDUCE THE PROBLEM. THE SECOND TASK WAS TO DETERMINE WHAT EFFORTS ARE BEING UNDERTAKEN IN SCHOOLS TO REDUCE SCHOOL VIOLENCE. TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION, PROJECT STAFF CONDUCTED A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF EDUCATORS INVOLVED IN PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO AMELIORATE THE PROBLEM; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SUCH ACTIVITIES WAS GATHERED IN THE LITERATURE SEARCH AND AT THE WORKING CONFERENCES. THE THIRD TASK WAS TO DETERMINE WHAT KINDS OF HELP SCHOOLS NEED. TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION, PROJECT STAFF CONDUCTED A SERIES OF WORKING CONFERENCES WITH EDUCATORS TO DETERMINE HOW THEY DEFINED THE PROBLEM, LEARN WHAT APPROACHES THEY USED TO ATTACK THE PROBLEM, AND DETERMINE WHAT KINDS OF ASSISTANCE EDUCATORS NEED. FURTHER SUGGESTIONS ON THE KINDS OF HELP EDUCATORS NEED WERE COLLECTED IN THE LITERATURE SEARCH AND TELEPHONE SURVEY. THE FOURTH TASK WAS TO DETERMINE HOW OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS HELP SCHOOLS TO SOLVE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS. TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION, PROJECT STAFF CONDUCTED A REVIEW OF SIX FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND INTERVIEWED A SMALL NUMBER OF U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION STAFF. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT) .

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

47. **SCHOOL CRIME—THE PROBLEM AND SOME ATTEMPTED SOLUTIONS.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 16 p. 1979. **NCJ-62609**

ALTHOUGH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SAFE SCHOOLS STUDY PRESENTS SOME ALARMING STATISTICS ABOUT SCHOOL CRIME, IT ALSO CHALLENGES A NUMBER OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF SUCH CRIME. OVER 61,000 TEACHERS WERE PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED IN 1976; AN ESTIMATED 282,000 JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ARE ATTACKED EACH MONTH AND 112,000 ARE ROBBED; SCHOOL VANDALISM COSTS RANGE FROM $50- TO $600-MILLION ANNUALLY. YET RESEARCHERS HAVE ALSO FOUND THAT MOST ADMINISTRATORS BELIEVE VIOLENCE AND VANDALISM HAVE LEVELED OFF IN THE LAST 5 YEARS, THAT MOST PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE SCHOOLS ARE NOT CAUSED BY OUTSIDERS, THAT THE FEAR OF CRIME MAY BE MORE DAMAGING THAN ACTUAL CRIMINAL ACTS, AND THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM CAN BE REDUCED THROUGH SPECIFIC PROGRAM CHANGES. SUGGESTED STRATEGIES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: THE HARDWARE APPROACH WHICH EMPHASIZES BUILDING SECURITY AND ENLISTS THE HELP OF POLICE IN COMBATING CRIME, THE PREVENTIVE APPROACH WHICH EMPHASIZES HIGHLY VISIBLE SURVEILLANCE PERSONNEL AND HARDWARE, THE CORRECTIVE VIEW WHICH UNDERLINES ATTENTION TO DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND CURRICULUM, THE INTERAGENCY APPROACH THAT DRAWS ON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE AGENCY PERSONNEL FOR YOUTH SERVICES, AND THE INTEGRATIVE APPROACH WHICH TRANSFORMS SCHOOL CONFLICT INTO AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDY. COMMUNITY GROUPS INTERESTED IN REDUCING SCHOOL CRIME CAN CONTACT THE NEW SCHOOL RESOURCE NETWORK, FUNDED BY THE LEAA OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, TO PROVIDE TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND INFORMATION THROUGH FOUR REGIONAL CENTERS. REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL LISTS ARE ATTACHED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00860-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

48. **SCHOOL DRUG ABUSE POLICY GUIDELINES—A HANDBOOK FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT FOR EDUCATORS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL, 2ND EDITION.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, 1405 EYE STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20537. 59 p. 1976. **NCJ-55537**

GUIDELINES FOR THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL DRUG ABUSE POLICY ARE PRESENTED, AND PILOT APPLICA-

TIONS OF THE GUIDELINES ARE DOCUMENTED. IN 1976, REPRESENTATIVES FROM 14 NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN ATTENDED A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA). THE CONFEREES FORMULATED GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICYMAKING, WHICH WERE TESTED IN 2-DAY CONFERENCES IN NEWNAN, GA., ASHEVILLE, N.C., AND WINDSOR, VT.--ALL SMALL COMMUNITIES WITHIN COUNTYWIDE SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WITH OVERLAPPING POLICE AND COURT JURISDICTIONS, AND WITH DRUG PROBLEMS THAT, WHILE NOT OVERWHELMING, REQUIRED ATTENTION. THE HANDBOOK SETS FORTH THE GUIDELINES TESTED IN THE PILOT COMMUNITIES. THE GUIDELINES COVER THE NEED FOR SCHOOL POLICY ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE, THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLABORATION AMONG COMMUNITY GROUPS IN DEVELOPING SUCH POLICY, STEPS IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR INVOLVING SCHOOL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. THE HANDBOOK ALSO DOCUMENTS IN DETAIL THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PILOT CONFERENCES, WHICH DEMONSTRATED THAT COMMUNITY-ORIENTED SUBSTANCE ABUSE POLICYMAKING IS POSSIBLE. SUMMARIES OF THE PROPOSALS THAT RESULTED FROM EACH CONFERENCE DEAL WITH THE GOALS AND CONTENT OF DRUG EDUCATION EFFORTS; THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEACHERS, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, COUNSELORS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, PARENTS, AND STUDENTS IN COMBATING DRUG ABUSE; CONFIDENTIALITY IN COUNSELING STUDENTS WITH ABUSE PROBLEMS; AND THE HANDLING OF SITUATIONS IN WHICH DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE BY STUDENTS IS SUSPECTED BY SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

49. SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER—PROCEEDINGS OF A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HELD IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA ON SEPTEMBER 19 AND 20, 1977. By V. A. CARLYLE. NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VA 22209. 190 p. 1978.
NCJ-46556

THE SYMPOSIUM MET IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS THE PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SERIOUS YOUTH CRIME. THE THREE MAJOR TOPIC AREAS GIVEN ATTENTION AT THE SYMPOSIUM WERE: DEFINITIONAL AND INCIDENT ISSUES, ISSUES OF TREATMENT AND CONTROL, AND LEGAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS. ALTHOUGH ATTEMPTS TO DEFINE 'THE SERIOUS OFFENDER' MADE DURING THE SYMPOSIUM VARIED, THE PARTICIPANTS TENDED TO PREFER LABELING BASED ON COMMUNITY VIOLATIONS RATHER THAN INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR. CONFEREES AGREED THAT THE PROBLEM OF IDENTIFYING THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER IS FAR FROM BEING SOLVED DUE TO IMPRECISE METHODS OF RECORDKEEPING PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY MANY STATES AND LOCALITIES. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RELATIVE SOCIAL CONTEXT, SUCH AS HEIGHTENED PUBLIC FEAR OF CRIME, WERE RECOGNIZED AS IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN DEALING WITH THE OVERALL PROBLEM OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER. A NUMBER OF SPEAKERS INDICATED THAT DECISIONMAKING WITHIN THE FIELD HAS BEEN INFLUENCED MORE BY MYTHS AND BELIEFS THAN BY ACCURATE INFORMATION. FURTHER DIFFICULTIES ARISE BECAUSE AVAILABLE FACTS ARE INTERPRETED DIFFERENTLY BY VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. SUFFICIENT MATERIAL WAS PRESENTED TO SUGGEST THAT AN ERA OF EXPERIMENTATION WITH THE SERIOUS OFFENDER IS DEVELOPING AT A TIME WHEN THE OVERALL EXPERIMENTATION OF NEW CONCEPTS WITH THE 'RUN OF THE MILL' DELINQUENT IS DECLINING. HOWEVER, THERE IS STILL A NEED FOR FURTHER PROGRAMMATIC EXPERIMENTATION. WITH SEVERAL STATES ALREADY MAKING SOME LEGISLATIVE CHANGES, RESEARCH MONIES SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO INSURE THAT RESULTS ARE ACCURATELY REPORTED. A CHANGE IN THE ROLE PLAYED BY SECURITY WAS NOTED. IN THE PAST, SECURITY HAS BEEN PRIMARILY A MANAGEMENT TOOL TO AID 'TREATMENT'; NOW SEVERAL STATES ARE PLACING CERTAIN OFFENDERS IN SECURITY FOR PURELY PUNITIVE REASONS. THE SYMPOSIUM REACHED THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: (1) MORE ACCURATE INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENCE OF OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS IS NEEDED; (2) THERE IS A NEED FOR CLEAR DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES 'THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER'; (3) PREDICTION OF WHO WILL BE A SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENDER IS LITTLE MORE THAN A GUESSING GAME; (4) RESEARCH ON ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS SHOULD BE INCREASED; (5) EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM EFFORTS WITH THE SERIOUS OFFENDER SHOULD BE INCREASED; (6) THERE IS A NEED TO DISSEMINATE ACCURATE INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE; AND (7) THERE IS A DEVELOPING PHILOSOPHY OF 'JUST DESERT' FOR THIS GROUP. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

50. STATE OPTIONS FOR SUPPORTING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION A WORKING PAPER. By G. M. CROAN, T. BIRD, and S. BEVILLE. WESTINGHOUSE NATIONAL ISSUES CENTER, P O BOX 866, COLUMBIA, MD 21044. 65 p. 1979.
NCJ-60361

HOW STATE AGENCIES, PARTICULARLY STATE PLANNING AGENCIES (SPA'S) PARTICIPATING IN THE LEAA FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM, CAN PROMOTE AND SUPPORT DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS I DESCRIBED. THE PAPER IS A SUPPLEMENT TO A REPORT ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION THEORIES AND STRATEGIES (SEE NCJ-60362), WHICH REVIEWS CONTEMPORARY DELINQUENCY THEORY, RESEARCH, AND PROGRAM LITERATURE, AND RECOMMENDS DELINQUENCY PREVENTION STRATEGIES PRINCIPLES, AND OPTIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THE PAPER IS TO HELP SPA'S, PARTICULARLY JUVENILE JUSTICE STAFF WITHIN SPA'S, PROMOTE THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM FORMS RECOMMENDED IN THE THEORIES AND STRATEGIES REPORT. THE PAPER BEGINS WITH A SUMMARY OF THE THEORIES AND STRATEGIES REPORT. SPA RESOURCES AND OPTIONS FOR THEIR DEPLOYMENT IN ADDRESSING PROBLEMS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE RECOMMENDED DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM FORMS ARE THEN EXPLORED. AMONG THE MECHANISMS CONSIDERED ARE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, TRAINING, PUBLIC EDUCATION, PLANNING, FUNDING, EVALUATION AND MONITORING, AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION. A DETAILED WORK SEQUENCE FOR SPA DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING, BEGINNING WITH THE CONCEPTUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STAGES AND PROCEEDING THROUGH DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF LOCAL PREVENTION PROGRAMS, IS PROVIDED TOGETHER WITH A FLOW CHART DEPICTING THE WORK SEQUENCE. OTHER WORKING PAPERS, WHICH DEAL WITH LOCAL-LEVEL PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES, ARE NOTED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

51. **VIOLENCE BY YOUTH GANGS AND YOUTH GROUPS AS A CRIME PROBLEM IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES—INTERIM REPORT. By W. B. MILLER.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 216 p. 1976. **NCJ-34497**

THIS SURVEY PRESENTS A PRELIMINARY SET OF CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE EXISTENCE, SCOPE, SERIOUSNESS, AND CHARACTER OF VIOLENCE AND OTHER FORMS OF CRIME BY YOUTH GANGS AND YOUTH GROUPS IN TWELVE AMERICAN CITIES. THE AUTHOR, IN GATHERING INFORMATION, INTERVIEWED 148 RESPONDENTS IN 17 TYPES OF AGENCIES IN 12 CITIES (NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, PHILADELPHIA, HOUSTON, DETROIT, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CLEVELAND, SAN FRANCISCO, ST. LOUIS, AND NEW ORLEANS). INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: THE BASIS FOR THE CHOICE OF SITE-VISIT CITIES; SITE-VISIT CITIES WHICH REPORT YOUTH GANG PROBLEMS, AND HOW SERIOUS THESE ARE JUDGED TO BE; CITIES WHICH REPORT PROBLEMS WITH YOUTH GROUPS, AND HOW SERIOUS THESE ARE JUDGED TO BE; JUDGMENTS OF SERIOUSNESS OF GANG OR GROUP PROBLEMS BY VARIOUS CITY AGENCIES; THE NUMBERS OF GANGS AND/OR GROUPS IN MAJOR CITIES; THE NUMBERS OF GANG AND/OR GROUP MEMBERS IN MAJOR CITIES; AND THE PROPORTION OF YOUTH AFFILIATED WITH GANGS. OTHER TOPICS INCLUDE AGE, SEX, SOCIAL STATUS, LOCALITY, AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GANG MEMBERS; NUMBERS AND RATES OF GANG-RELATED KILLINGS; GANG-RELATED KILLINGS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL JUVENILE KILLINGS; NUMBERS AND RATES OF ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS; FORMS OF GANG MEMBER VIOLENCE; VICTIMS OF GANG MEMBER VIOLENCE; GANG WEAPONRY; MOTIVES FOR GANG VIOLENCE; TYPES OF GANG ACTIVITY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS; ISSUES RELATIVE TO GANG PROBLEMS IN THE SCHOOLS, AND REASONS FOR CURRENT PATTERNS OF GANG VIOLENCE IN THE SCHOOLS. THE AUTHOR'S CONCLUDING REMARKS, IN RESPONSE TO THE QUESTION, 'HOW SERIOUS ARE PROBLEMS POSED BY YOUTH GANG VIOLENCE' IS THAT IT IS MORE LETHAL TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE, THAT THE SECURITY OF A WIDER SECTOR OF THE CITIZENRY IS THREATENED BY GANGS TO A GREATER DEGREE THAN EVER BEFORE, AND THAT VIOLENCE AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES BY MEMBERS OF YOUTH GANGS AND GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE MID-1970'S REPRESENT A CRIME PROBLEM OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE WHICH SHOWS LITTLE PROSPECT OF EARLY ABATEMENT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00499-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

52. **VOLUNTEER SERVICES.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 29 p. 1978. **NCJ-51304**

GUIDELINES FOR USING VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED IN A REPORT PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, LEAA. THE GUIDELINES COVER PROGRAM PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND FINANCING. A PHILOSOPHY TO GUIDE PLANNING IS SUGGESTED, AND STEPS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS--ANALYZING NEEDS, DETERMINING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES, DELINEATING PROGRAM COMPONENTS, PLANNING FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION--ARE OUTLINED. A DISCUSSION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM INCLUDES SUGGESTIONS FOR AREAS OF STAFF ASSIGNMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY. ISSUES IN STAFF-VOLUNTEER RELATIONS AND IN THE DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO VOLUNTEERS WHO SUPERVISE JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ARE CONSIDERED. METHODS OF ORIENTING STAFF MEMBERS TO VOLUNTEERS ARE NOTED, AS ARE POINTS TO CONSIDER IN DEVELOPING A PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICES. POTENTIAL USES OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE LISTED. THE CHARACTERISTICS AND MOTIVATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS ARE IDENTIFIED, AND GUIDELINES FOR RECRUITING, SCREENING, AND TRAINING VOLUNTEERS ARE PRESENTED. OTHER GUIDELINES DEAL WITH ASSIGNING VOLUNTEERS TO JOBS AND WITH MATCHING VOLUNTEERS WITH YOUNG CLIENTS. LIABILITY OF THE STATE FOR VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES AND LIABILITY OF VOLUNTEERS FOR ACTS COMMITTED WHILE SERVING THE JUVENILE COURTS ARE ADDRESSED. THE REPORT CLOSES WITH A SECTION ON FINANCIAL PLANNING.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

53. **YOUTH ADVOCACY.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 89 p. 1979. **NCJ-61606**

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NONPROFIT AGENCIES, A THOROUGH BACKGROUND DISCUSSION OF THE YOUTH ADVOCACY PROGRAM EMPHASIZES THE SPECIFICATIONS AND GUIDELINES NECESSARY TO APPLY FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THIS PROGRAM. YOUTH ADVOCACY IS A PROCESS WHEREBY THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, SOCIAL SERVICE, AND EDUCATION CAN BE IMPROVED THROUGH THE ACTIVE SUPPORT AND REPRESENTATION OF YOUTH INTERESTS AND NEEDS BY ADVOCACY GROUPS. BECAUSE PREVIOUS EFFORTS HAVE PROVEN INADEQUATE IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF YOUTH, THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) IS SPONSORING A MAJOR PROGRAM TO DEVELOP, TEST, AND SUPPORT METHODS OF YOUTH ADVOCACY. THE GRANT PERIOD FOR THIS PROGRAM IS 3 YEARS, WITH AWARDS MADE IN INCREMENTS OF 24 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS. GRANTS WILL RANGE UP TO $375,000 DURING EACH PROJECT YEAR FOR APPLICANTS WHO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THEIR FUNCTIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS THEY INTEND TO IMPACT. APPLICANTS ARE REQUESTED TO INCLUDE THE INFORMATION FOUND IN THIS PACKET (REGARDING APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS) WHEN THEY APPLY FOR FUNDS. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS, SUBMISSION AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND DEFINITIONS ALSO ARE OUTLINED. APPENDIXES, WHICH FORM THE BULK OF THE PACKET, CONTAIN ADDRESSES OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES, A DIRECTORY OF STATE CLEARINGHOUSES AND CENTRAL INFORMATION RECEPTION AGENCIES, A BACKGROUND PAPER ON YOUTH ADVOCACY, COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE YOUTH ADVOCACY INITIATIVE AND LEAA'S RESPONSE, AND A FEDERAL ASSISTANCE APPLICATION FORM. ALSO, FROM THE GUIDE FOR DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS, SECTIONS ON PREPARATION, SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS, AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NONCONSTRUCTION GRANT APPLICATIONS (STANDARD FORM 424) ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

DIVERSION

54. **ADOLESCENT DIVERSION PROJECT—AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By R. KU and C. H. BLEW.** ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 130 p. 1977. **NCJ-38510**

THE URBANA-CHAMPAIGN ADOLESCENT DIVERSION PROJECT (ADP) COMBINED ACADEMIC RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY-BASED SERVICE TO ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF DIVERSION AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT ON YOUNGSTERS IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW. IT HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. ADP INVOLVES CHILDREN, PARENTS, PROFESSORS, GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, POLICEMEN, TEACHERS, AND COMMUNITY SOCIAL WORKERS IN A COOPERATIVE EFFORT TO DIVERT YOUNGSTERS IN LEGAL JEOPARDY FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. IMPLEMENTED IN 1972 BY THE COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ACTION CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, ADP WAS DESIGNED TO SERVE THREE EQUALLY IMPORTANT GOALS: TO PROVIDE JUVENILES WITH AN ALTERNATIVE TO FORMAL COURT PROCEEDINGS BY INTERVENING AT THE POINT OF POLICE CONTACT AND OFFERING COUNSELING AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE; TO PROVIDE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN SOCIAL INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES; AND TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE WAYS OF DELINQUENCY AND ITS TREATMENT. THIS MANUAL IS PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH THE PROJECT AS IT EXISTED DURING ITS THIRD YEAR OF OPERATION, 1974-75—THE PERIOD WHEN ADP TESTED ITS OPERATIONS THROUGH A PROGRAM OF RIGOROUS EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH. DURING THAT PERIOD, THE RESEARCH COMPONENT WAS INTENDED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON DIVERTED YOUNGSTERS USING A NON-TREATED CONTROL GROUP. JUVENILES WERE REFERRED BY THE POLICE TO ADP IN LIEU OF PETITION TO JUVENILE COURT. IF A YOUNGSTER AND HIS OR HER PARENTS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE, THE YOUNGSTER WAS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO EITHER THE EXPERIMENTAL OR THE CONTROL GROUP. STUDENT VOLUNTEERS WERE THEN MATCHED WITH YOUNGSTERS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP. MEMBERS OF THE CONTROL GROUP RECEIVED NO INTERVENTION SERVICES AND WERE RELEASED TO THE COMMUNITY. ONCE THE YOUNGSTER AND THE ASSIGNED VOLUNTEER HAD ESTABLISHED A RELATIONSHIP, THE VOLUNTEER ASSESSED THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE CLIENT AND, WITH THE HELP OF PEERS AND A SUPERVISOR, DEVELOPED A PROGRAM USING ONE OR A COMBINATION OF TECHNIQUES KNOWN AS BEHAVIORAL AND CHILD ADVOCACY. THUS THREE GROUPS WERE STUDIED—CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTING, CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO CHILD ADVOCACY, AND CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED NO SERVICES. GROUP RESULTS WERE COMPARED IN TERMS OF POLICE CONTACTS, SERIOUSNESS OF CHARGES, PETITIONS TO COURT, SCHOOL GRADES AND ATTENDANCE, AND VARIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS. COMPARATIVE DATA WAS GATHERED BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER EACH RESPECTIVE 18-WEEK INTERVENTION PERIOD. THE RESULTS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE PROJECT SUCCEEDED IN THREE IMPORTANT AREAS—REDUCING THE NUMBER AND SEVERITY OF POLICE CONTACTS DURING AND AFTER THE INTERVENTION PERIOD; REDUCING THE NUMBER AND SEVERITY OF COURT PETITIONS FILED DURING AND AFTER THE INTERVENTION PERIOD; AND IMPROVING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE SAMPLES OF THE PARTICIPATION CONTRACT, PRE-POST DATA, AND OTHER FORMS, A THREE-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND ONE- AND TWO-YEAR FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00471-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

55. **COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT—ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND. By C. H. BLEW and R. ROSENBLUM.** ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 93 p. 1979. **NCJ-61012**

THE COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT (CAP) IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD., A VOLUNTARY DIVERSION PROGRAM FOR JUVENILES, IS DESCRIBED, WITH EMPHASIS ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION, COSTS, OPERATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY, AND RESULTS. CAP WAS ESTABLISHED TO REDUCE THE BURDEN ON THE COURTS CREATED BY UNMANAGEABLE CASELOADS AND TO ASSIGN JUVENILES TO TASKS THAT PROVIDE MEANINGFUL SERVICES. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE CAP INCLUDE PROMPT CASE PROCESSING (WITHIN 7 WORKING DAYS), A SETTING SUGGESTIVE OF A COURTROOM FOR THE ARBITRATION HEARING, INVOLVEMENT OF VICTIMS IN THE HEARING, ASSURANCE OF DUE PROCESS, USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO PROVIDE A POSITIVE WORK EXPERIENCE, AND CONSTRUCTIVE DISPOSI-

TION (I.E., RESTITUTION, COUNSELING, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS). OF THE 1,137 YOUTHS WHO WERE ASSIGNED THROUGH CAP TO COMMUNITY SERVICE OR ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE IN THE PROJECT'S FIRST 2 YEARS OF OPERATION, 85 PERCENT SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THEIR ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED 90-DAY PERIOD. OF MOST IMPORTANCE, CAP CLIENTS DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER RATES OF REPEAT OFFENSES THAN COMPARABLE YOUTH WHO WERE PROCESSED TRADITIONALLY. ACCORDING TO A COMPARISON STUDY, OF THESE TWO GROUPS COUNTY YOUTHS PROCESSED BY CAP IN 1975 HAD A 4.5 PERCENT LOWER RECIDIVISM RATE AND 37 PERCENT FEWER REARRESTS PER CLIENT WITHIN 1 YEAR AFTER INTAKE/ARBITRATION. MOREOVER, ONLY 8 PERCENT OF ARBITRATED CASES WERE TURNED OVER FOR PROSECUTION, FREEING THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FROM CONCENTRATING ON MINOR JUVENILE OFFENSES, AS WELL AS SAVING THE POLICE MUCH TIME AND PAPERWORK INVOLVED IN CHARGING AN OFFENDER AND TESTIFYING IN COURT. COSTS OF CAP ARE ALMOST SOLELY FOR SALARIES: 90 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BUDGET IN 3 YEARS OF FEDERAL FUNDING WAS FOR THE SALARIES OF 7 STAFF MEMBERS. AN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY JUVENILE CITATION FORM AND NOTICE AND ADVICE OF RIGHTS (FOR ARBITRATION HEARINGS) ARE APPENDED. FOOTNOTES, FLOW CHARTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00845-3; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

56. **FOSTER PARENTING.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, ACORN PARK, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02140. 78 p. 1978. **NCJ-55961**

THIS MANUAL, DIRECTED TO AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS SEEKING TO LOCATE HIGH QUALITY FOSTER HOMES FOR DIVERTED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, FURNISHES INFORMATION ON THE RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, AND TRAINING OF FOSTER PARENTS. METHODS FOR EFFECTIVELY RECRUITING FOSTER PARENTS INCLUDE DEFINING FOSTER PARENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (E.G., CAN PROVIDE A CHILD WITH CARE, NURTURE, AND GUIDANCE; SHOULD LIVE IN A SAFE, SANITARY AND SUFFICIENTLY LARGE HOME) AND CONVERTING THE DEFINITION INTO A JOB DESCRIPTION TO BE PUBLICIZED. PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS, PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM AND TALK SHOW SPOTS, PRESS RELEASES, NEWSPAPER STORIES, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ARE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PUBLICIZING THE JOB DESCRIPTION AND THE NEED FOR FOSTER PARENTS, ALTHOUGH OPEN HOUSES, PAMPHLETS, AND DIRECT TELEPHONE CAMPAIGNS CAN WORK. TARGETED RECRUITING EFFORTS AIMED AT SPECIFIC AREAS, INDIVIDUALS, AND GROUPS CAN ALSO BE USED. SCREENING POTENTIAL PARENTS CONSISTS OF AN INITIAL PHASE TO ASSEMBLE INFORMATION ON THE COUPLE AND AN INDEPTH STAGE FOR STUDYING THE APPLICANTS' PERSONAL CHARACTER, TYPE OF HOME, EDUCATION, AND FINANCIAL AND CARE CAPABILITIES. INFORMATION SHOULD BE GATHERED ON THE CHILDHOOD OF THE APPLICANTS, THEIR APPROACH TO PARENTING, AND THEIR FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, AND THEIR HOME SHOULD BE VISITED. A GENERAL LIST OF POINTS USEFUL IN PREDICTING THE SUCCESS OF FOSTER PARENTS IS PROVIDED. AFTER FOSTER PARENTS ARE CHOSEN, THEY SHOULD COMPLETE A TRAINING COURSE. A SAMPLE TRAINING COURSE IS PRESENTED CONSISTING OF SIX SESSIONS ARRANGED AROUND THESE TOPICS: ORIENTATION, THE FOSTER CHILD, THE FOSTER CHILD'S NATURAL FAMILY, CHILD CARE GUIDELINES, AGENCY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS AND COURSE SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT. THE COURSE AGENDA, DISCUSSION MATTER, SUGGESTED REFERENCE MATERIALS, AND ACTIVITIES ARE INCLUDED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN SAMPLE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR SEVERAL STATE AGENCIES AND REFERENCES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

57. **MEMPHIS (TN)—BUILDING SUPPORT FOR JUVENILE DIVERSION A CASE STUDY OF THE MEMPHIS YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM. By L. LADD and M. LYNCH.** NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VA 22209. 43 p. 1979. **NCJ-59016**

THE MEMPHIS-METRO YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED. THIS SUCCESSFUL 1 YEAR PROGRAM WHICH BENEFITED 1,500 YOUNG PERSONS RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FROM 39 DIFFERENT COMMUNITY AGENCIES. IN 1976, THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, LEAA, USING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT (1974) FUNDED A VARIETY OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAMS TO TEST VARIOUS MEANS OF DIVERTING YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE PRIMARY REASON OF THE SUCCESS OF THE MEMPHIS PROGRAM (ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THESE PROGRAMS) WAS THE STAFF'S ABILITY TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY--COURT, POLICE, PROBATION STAFF, COMMUNITY AGENCIES, AND OTHERS. THIS REPORT DOCUMENTS THE PROGRAM WITH SECTIONS ON THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMUNITY IN MEMPHIS, AND HOW COMMUNITY SUPPORT WAS ENLISTED AND IMPLEMENTED. FIVE OBJECTIVES TO WHICH A DIVERSION PROJECT MUST ADDRESS ITSELF IN PLANNING A COMMUNITY DIVERSION PROGRAM ARE (1) RECOGNITION OF VULNERABILITY OF THE EFFORT, (2) IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL OPPOSITION AND SUPPORT, (3) DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY TO MAXIMIZE COMMUNITY SUPPORT, (4) EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORT BUILDING TECHNIQUES, AND (5) NECESSITY OF ONGOING SUPPORT BUILDING EFFORTS. CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BUILDING AND EMPLOYING A NONTHREATENING STANCE WERE THE UNDERLYING REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE MEMPHIS PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01028-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

58. **PIVOTAL INGREDIENTS OF POLICE JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMS—FINAL REPORT. By M. KLEIN and K. S. TEILMANN.** 27 p. 1976. **NCJ-30623**

RESULTS OF A STUDY WHICH EXAMINED SUCH AREAS AS REFERRAL RATES, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENTAL DIVERSION RATES, CHARACTERISTICS OF DIVERTED VS. REFERRED YOUTHS, AND EVALUATION FOR POLICE JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMS. DATA FOR THIS PROJECT WERE GATHERED IN TWO MAJOR PHASES: INTERVIEWS WITH THE JUVENILE OFFICER CHARGED WITH DIVERSION/REFERRAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN EACH OF 35 POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND EIGHT DIVISIONS OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND COLLECTION OF DATA FROM 100 RANDOMLY ACCESSED CASE FILES IN 33 OF THE ABOVE 35 CITIES. IN THE INTERVIEWS, QUESTIONS WERE ASKED ON PROGRAM STRUCTURE, GOALS, DEVELOPMENT, CHANGES IN POLICE DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE, COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, POLICE PERCEPTIONS OF REFERRAL AGENCIES, AND

IMPACT OF EVALUATORS. THE DATA SHOWED THAT THERE ARE MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN STYLES AND LEVELS OF COMMITMENT TO POLICE DIVERSION PROGRAMS, AND THESE RELATE DIFFERENTIALLY TO TYPES OF OFFENDERS REFERRED. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT EVALUATION COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMS REVIEWED GENERALLY HAD LITTLE OR NO IMPACT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PROGRAMS. REFERRALS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES WERE FOUND TO HAVE INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, BUT REMAINED RELATIVELY LOW. IT WAS NOTED THAT REFERRED YOUNGSTERS, RATHER THAN BEING DIVERTED FROM THE JUSTICE SYSTEM, ARE MORE COMMONLY DRAWN FROM THOSE ORDINARILY RELEASED WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION. THIS PATTERN OF REFERRAL AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO RELEASE WAS STRONGLY MANIFESTED IN THE VARIABLES OF AGE, SEX, PRIOR RECORD, AND SERIOUSNESS OF INSTANT OFFENSE. CURRENT POLICE REFERRAL RATES WERE FOUND TO BE VERY MUCH A FUNCTION OF THE INFUSION OF OUTSIDE--FEDERAL AND STATE--FUNDS IN THE ABSENCE OF THE CONTINUATION OF SUCH FUNDS, THE DATA IMPLIED THAT REFERRAL RATES WOULD RECEDE TOWARD THEIR EARLIER, VERY LOW LEVEL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00554-3; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

59. POLICE-JUVENILE DIVERSION—AN ALTERNATIVE TO PROSECUTION. By J. R. SHEPHERD and D. M. ROTHENBERGER. MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE, 714 SOUTH HARRISON ROAD, EAST LANSING, MI 48823. 109 p. 1978. **NCJ-45086**

THE RESULTS OF A YEAR'S STUDY OF POLICE-JUVENILE DIVERSION ARE PRESENTED, CONSISTING OF BOTH A LITERATURE REVIEW AND AN EXAMINATION OF OPERATING PROGRAMS. THIRTEEN ONSITE EVALUATIONS OF POLICE DIVERSION PROGRAMS WERE MADE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. THIS REPORT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE THE POLICE, INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH THE DIVERSION PROCESS. GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE MASTERING OF THE PROCESS, AS WELL AS CONCEPTUAL GROUNDING TO INSURE SUCCESS FOR THE PRACTITIONER. SUBJECTS INCLUDE THE HISTORY OF DIVERSION, RATIONALE, AND HAZARDS LIKELY TO BE ENCOUNTERED IN USING DIVERSION. EXTENSIVE TREATMENT IS GIVEN TO THE PROCESS POLICE USE TO EFFECT DIVERSION, INCLUDING CRITERIA, PARENT-YOUTH CONFERENCES, PROCEDURES, AND FORMALIZED WRITTEN POLICE POLICY. ISSUES ADDRESSED ARE THE LEGAL BASE FOR DIVERSION, PROTECTION OF DUE PROCESS RIGHTS, AND RECORDKEEPING. ONE SECTION IS DEVOTED TO DIVERSION PROGRAM TYPES, COMPONENTS OF DIVERSION PROGRAMS, THE USE OF REFERRAL SOURCES, AND FUNDING. APPENDIXES PROVIDE EXTENSIVE EXAMPLES TO GUIDE THE PERSON CONCERNED WITH SETTING UP AND OPERATING A LEGAL, COMPREHENSIVE, AND SUCCESSFUL DIVERSION PROGRAM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND REPRINTED, APRIL 1980.

Sponsoring Agencies: MICHIGAN OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LEWIS CASS BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR, LANSING, MI 48909; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE, 714 SOUTH HARRISON ROAD, EAST LANSING, MI 48823; GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01014-8.

CORRECTIONS AND DETENTION

60. **ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE SUICIDE IN ADULT JAILS, LOCKUPS, AND JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS. By M. G. FLAHERTY.** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM, 505 EAST GREEN STREET, SUITE 210, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820. 25 p. 1980. **NCJ-73555**

THIS STUDY CONFIRMS THE HIGH RATE OF JUVENILE SUICIDES IN ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS AS WELL AS THE LARGE NUMBERS OF JUVENILES ROUTINELY IMPRISONED IN ADULT FACILITIES. DATA FOR THE STUDY WERE COLLECTED BY MEANS OF 913 QUESTIONNAIRES MAILED TO A SAMPLE OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. USABLE RESPONSES WERE RECEIVED FROM 77.4 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE. FINDINGS DOCUMENTED 383,328 JUVENILES IN SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS DURING 1978; 170,714 IN ADULT JAILS; AND 11,592 IN ADULT LOCKUPS. IN VIEW OF THE RESPONSE RATE, RESEARCHERS DETERMINED AN OVERALL ESTIMATE OF 479,908 JUVENILES WHO ARE HELD IN ADULT JAILS OR LOCKUPS DURING 1978. THESE PROJECTIONS ARE BASED UPON LINEAR EXTRAPOLATION FROM THE DATA. THE RATE OF SUICIDE AMONG JUVENILES IN ADULT JAILS DURING 1978 IS 12.3 PER 100,000 WHICH IS 4.6 TIMES LARGER THAN THE SUICIDE RATE OF 2.7 PER 100,000 AMONG YOUTH IN THE GENERAL POPULATION DURING 1977. THE RATE OF SUICIDE AMONG JUVENILES IN ADULT LOCKUPS IS 8.6 PER 100,000 WHICH IS MORE THAN 3 TIMES LARGER THAN THE RATE OF 1.7 AMONG CHILDREN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. UNEXPECTEDLY, RESEARCHERS FOUND THE SUICIDE RATE AMONG JUVENILES IN JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IS ONLY 1.6 PER 100,000, WHICH IS LOWER THAN THAT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. THE SUICIDE RATE OF JUVENILES IN ADULT JAILS IS ALMOST 7.7 TIMES LARGER THAN THAT OF JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS; SIMILARLY, THE SUICIDE RATE AMONG JUVENILES IN ADULT LOCKUPS IS MORE THAN 5 TIMES LARGER THAN THAT OF JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES. SINCE DATA SUGGEST THAT THE POLICY OF INCARCERATING CHILDREN IN ADULT FACILITIES MAY BE CONTRIBUTING TO A RELATIVELY HIGH RATE OF SUICIDE AMONG THOSE CHILDREN, THE STUDY RECOMMENDS THAT EVERY EFFORT BE MADE TO PROHIBIT THE JAILING OF JUVENILES. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND APPROXIMATELY 100 REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

61. **COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-46232**

COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF EXISTING PROGRAMS. THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS DISCUSSION ARE TO STIMULATE COMMUNITIES TO DEVELOP AND UTILIZE OPTIONS OTHER THAN DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES; TO INDICATE THAT A VARIETY OF ALTERNATIVES HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED TO CARE FOR TROUBLED YOUTH; TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNITIES TO THINK MORE CREATIVELY ABOUT SERVICES THAT MAY ALREADY EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY AND TO CHANNEL THESE SERVICES MORE EFFECTIVELY; AND TO DEMONSTRATE THAT DEVELOPING COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES NEED NOT NECESSARILY INVOLVE DRAMATIC EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS. NONRESIDENTIAL FACILITIES ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING DIVERSION, HOME DETENTION, EDUCATION, INDEPENDENT LIVING, AND PROBATION CENTERS. EMERGENCY FOSTER CARE, SHELTER CARE, AND SERVICES FOR RUNAWAYS ARE EXAMINED UNDER THE CATEGORY OF SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL SERVICES. RESIDENTIAL CENTERS INCLUDE GROUP HOMES AND GROUP FOSTER HOMES. THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE INDIVIDUAL CENTERS AND A SUMMARY OF THEIR SERVICES ARE FURNISHED. SOURCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

62. **COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE INCARCERATION REPORT SUMMARY—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 ASSESSMENT. By O. BENGUR.** UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. 44 p. 1975. **NCJ-35834**

SUMMARY OF A STUDY WHICH EXAMINED THE POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE INCARCERATION, AND FOUND THAT IN MOST CASES THESE PROGRAMS SUPPLEMENT, RATHER THAN REPLACE, INCARCERATION. THE FOCUS OF THIS STUDY, AND THE OBJECT OF THIS REPORT, WAS TO PROVIDE A QUALITATIVE PERSPECTIVE OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION BASED UPON 1) A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO THE KEY ISSUES AND RESEARCH; AND 2) FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD RESEARCH COVERING A RANGE OF COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS. THE FIELD RESEARCH SPECIFICALLY ATTEMPTED TO REFLECT THE PERSPECTIVES OF KEY ACTORS, INCLUDING WHENEVER POSSIBLE, YOUTHS BEING PROCESSED THROUGH THE SYSTEM. THIS STUDY WAS ONE OF A NUMBER OF PHASE I ASSESSMENTS OF THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM WITHIN LEAA TO FOCUS SPECIFICALLY ON A TOPIC WITHIN JUVENILE JUSTICE. THE STUDY RESULTS ARE PRESENTED IN THREE VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME, 'COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE INCARCERATION: FINAL REPORT,' PROVIDES DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE STUDY BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY, AND FINDINGS. THIS VOLUME IS A SUMMARY OF THAT REPORT; IT INCLUDES A SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW, A DISCUSSION OF THE FIELD RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, AN OVERVIEW OF THE SITE VISIT FINDINGS, AND THE STUDY CONCLUSIONS. IT BRIEFLY SUMMARIZES THE ASSESSMENTS MADE OF A NUMBER OF ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS, INCLUDING THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF CLIENTS CONTACTS WITH THE COMMUNITY, THE AMOUNT OF CONTROL EXERTED OVER YOUTH IN THESE PROGRAMS, AND THE PROGRAM STAFF. THE REPORT ALSO HIGHLIGHTS THE NEED TO ASSESS COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS. A MAJOR FINDING OF THIS STUDY, REPORTED IN THIS SUMMARY VOLUME, WAS THAT THERE HAS BEEN A TREND TOWARDS INCREASED USE OF COMMUNITY-BASED FACILITIES BUT NOT A MAJOR DECLINE IN THE USE OF TRAINING OR REFORM SCHOOLS. IT IS NOTED THAT THIS RESULTS IN MANY PROGRAMS SERVING AS A SUPPLEMENT TO INCARCERATION RATHER THAN REPLACING SECURE INSTITUTIONAL CARE. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS FINDING TO CORRECTIONAL POLICY DECISIONS ARE NOTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

63. **COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE INCARCERATION, V 1—FINAL REPORT—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM, PHASE 1—ASSESSMENT.** UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. 244 p. 1975. **NCJ-32491**

THIS EIGHT-MONTH STUDY EXAMINED THE CONTEMPORARY STATE OF PROGRAMS IN THIS AREA THROUGH A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, ISSUES, AND RESEARCH, PLUS FIELD RESEARCH COVERING A RANGE OF PROGRAMS. POLICY AND PROGRAM ISSUES INVESTIGATED INCLUDED THE MEANING OF 'COMMUNITY-BASED' AND THE 'COMMUNITY-BASEDNESS' OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, THE NATURE OF CONTROL EXERCISED OVER YOUTH, THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROGRAMS, PROGRAM NETWORKS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY, QUALITY CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY, AND WHETHER PROGRAMS ARE REPLACING OR ONLY SUPPLEMENTING INCARCERATION. SITE VISITS WERE MADE TO TWELVE, WITH PROGRAMS BEING ASSESSED ACCORDING TO POINT OF INTERVENTION, CLIENTELE, STAFF, ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDING, DAY-TO-DAY OPERATION, AND INTERACTION WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS. STUDY FINDINGS REVEALED THAT COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS APPEAR TO BE SERVING A SUPPLEMENTIVE RATHER THAN AN ALTERNATIVE ROLE; IN EIGHT OF TWELVE SITE VISITS, PROGRAMS WERE FOUND TO BE DEALING WITH 'SHALLOW END' OFFENDERS WHO MORE THAN LIKELY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED ABSENT A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT EXPLICIT POLICY DECISIONS AND CLOSE MONITORING OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ARE REQUIRED IF COMMUNNITY-BASED PROGRAMS ARE TO, IN FACT, SERVE AS ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS SUMMARIES OF SITE VISITS AND DISCUSSIONS OF ALTERNATIVES-TO-INCARCERATION PROGRAM RESEARCH DESIGN AND EVALUATION DESIGN ISSUES.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

64. **COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS—IMPLICATIONS OF THE BRITISH EXPERIENCE FOR THE AMERICAN JUSTICE SYSTEM. By J. HARDING.** NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VA 22209. 58 p. 1980. **NCJ-74155**

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE CONCEPT OF THE BRITISH COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER (CSO), FOCUSING ON ITS RATIONALE, AIMS, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EFFECTS. THE PROGRAM OF NONCUSTODIAL MEASURES FOR SPECIFIC OFFENDERS RESULTED FROM SEVERAL FACTORS: THE INFLUENCE OF HUMANITARIANISM, SCEPTICISM ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPRISONMENT, PRISON OVERCROWDING, AND THE NEED TO RESTRICT PUBLIC EXPENDITURES. IT ALSO STEMMED FROM A DEMAND FOR STRONGER PENALTIES, AN INCREASED CONSIDERATION OF VICTIMS' NEEDS, AND AN EMPHASIS ON REINTEGRATION AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT FOR REHABILITATION. ALTHOUGH THE PROVISIONS FOR OFFENDER AND OFFENSE ELIGIBILITY, TYPES OF WORK, AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE WERE FAIRLY CLEAR, STATEMENTS ABOUT THE PHILOSOPHY OF COMMUNITY SERVICE WERE DELIBERATELY AMBIVALENT. HOWEVER, THE ENDEAVOR TO RECONCILE THE OFTEN COMPETING OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE—PUNISHMENT, REPARATIONS, AND REHABILITATION—HAS CREATED PROBLEMS. APPARENTLY SIMPLE DECISIONS—FOR EXAMPLE, ABOUT THE RATE AT WHICH OFFENDERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO COMPLETE THEIR HOURS, OR THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE WORK SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE NORMAL WORKING WEEK—DEPEND IN PART ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH COMMUNITY SERVICE STAFF REGARD THEMSELVES AS ADMINISTERING PUNISHMENT (EVEN THOUGH HUMANE AND CONSTRUCTIVE) OR PROVIDING REHABILITATION. COURTS WHICH DIFFER IN THEIR RATIONALE WILL VARY IN THEIR TREATMENT OF SIMILAR SITUATIONS AND OFFENDERS. OVERSIGHTS OF WORK SUPERVISION INCLUDE DISSIMILAR STYLES AND STANDARDS OF SUPERVISION REGARDING BOTH HOURS AND TYPES OF WORK. A JUNE, 1974 REPORT ON THE SIX EXPERIMENTAL CS SCHEMES FOUND THAT OF THE 1,192 CLIENTS, 207 WERE JUDGED SUCCESSFUL, 114 UNSATISFACTORY, AND THE REMAINDER WERE STILL RUNNING; 3-4 PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS WERE TYPICAL. A COMPARISON OF RECONVICTION RATES OF 617 CS CLIENTS AND A CONTROL OF OFFENDERS IN JUNE, 1977, SHOWED THAT 44 PERCENT OF THE CS CASES WERE RECIDIVISTS WITHIN A YEAR AS OPPOSED TO 33 PERCENT OF THE CONTROLS. TWO CS STANDARDS DEVELOPED IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE RECOMMENDED. THEY INVOLVE THE NEED FOR CONSISTENCY, AND EMPHASIZE EFFECTIVENESS AND CONTROL, AND THE HELPING PROCESS. SUCH EFFECTIVE

STANDARDS WILL PROVIDE THE CAPABILITY TO CONTROL, DEVELOP, MEASURE, AND JUSTIFY COMMUNITY SERVICE. TWENTY-FIVE REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE, MAY 13 1980 IN MINNEAPOLIS (MN).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

65. **CONTROLLED CONFRONTATION—THE WARD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY—AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT—MANUAL. By D. MCGILLIS, J. MULLEN, and L. STUDEN.** ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 188 p. 1976. **NCJ-35801**

THIS MANUAL PROVIDES PRACTICAL AND DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE WARD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE PROGRAM TO AID THOSE WHO MAY WISH TO TEST THIS PROGRAM WITHIN THEIR OWN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. DOES THE INMATE HAVE A RIGHT TO MAKE REASONABLE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE WAY HIS LIFE IS REGULATED DURING INCARCERATION? THIS QUESTION HAS BEEN AT ISSUE IN NUMEROUS CORRECTIONAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE PAST DECADE. STARTING JUST A FEW YEARS AGO, CONCERNED CORRECTIONAL PROFESSIONALS, TOGETHER WITH INMATES AND OUTSIDE ARBITRATORS, SOUGHT TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION BY ADAPTING THE TRADITION OF FORMAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION THROUGH NEGOTIATION AND ARBITRATION TO THE UNIQUE ENVIRONMENT OF THE PRISON. THE WARD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE (WGP), DEVELOPED IN CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS, A MAJOR PROGRAM IN THIS AREA, HAS BEEN NAMED AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE WGP IS BASED ON THE PHILOSOPHY THAT INMATES MUST HAVE AN ACTIVE ROLE IN SETTLING GRIEVANCES, THAT WARDS AND LINE STAFF MUST WORK TOGETHER TO SOLVE DISPUTES, AND THAT BOTH SIDES MUST BE ABLE TO TURN TO AN INDEPENDENT PARTY FOR AN UNBIASED REVIEW. A THREE-TIERED REVIEW PROCEDURE WAS DEVELOPED TO ACCOMMODATE THAT PHILOSOPHY. THE GRIEVANT'S FIRST FORMAL RECOURSE IS A HEARING BEFORE A WARD-STAFF COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF HIS PEERS AND AN EQUAL NUMBER OF LINE STAFF. SHOULD THE SOLUTION OF THIS COMMITTEE BE UNSATISFACTORY TO EITHER PARTY TO THE GRIEVANCE, THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPEAL TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OR, IN SOME CASES, THE DIRECTOR. THE THIRD AND FINAL LEVEL OF APPEAL IS TO A THREE-PERSON PANEL COMPOSED OF AN OUTSIDE PROFESSIONAL ARBITRATOR, ONE ADVOCATE FOR THE GRIEVANT, AND ONE SPOKESPERSON FOR THE ADMINISTRATION. THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S GUIDELINES SPECIFY THAT THERE WILL BE NO REPRISALS WHATSOEVER FOR FILING A GRIEVANCE. ALL DECISIONS, REGARDLESS OF LEVEL, MUST BE PUT IN WRITING WITH REASONS FOR ANY DENIALS. EVALUATIONS OF THE WGP HAVE SHOWN THAT THIS PROGRAM OF CONTROLLED CONFRONTATION HAS WORKED—IN FACT, PERFORMANCE OF THE WGP HAS EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS. AFTER A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE WGP PROGRAM AND RESULTS, THE MANUAL REVIEWS EACH OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE YOUTH AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES IN ALL OF CALIFORNIA'S YOUTH INSTITUTIONS. THE ORGANIZATION, STAFF POSITIONS, AND LEVELS OF REVIEW COMMON TO THE PROCEDURES OPERATING IN CYA INSTITUTIONS ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. TYPES OF GRIEVANCES HANDLED BY THE PROCEDURE, AND THE TRAINING AND MONITORING SYSTEMS OF THE WGP ARE EXAMINED AS WELL. THE FOLLOWING REPLICATION ISSUES ARE EXPLORED IN DETAIL: ESTABLISHING A CLEAR NEED FOR A FORMAL GRIEVANCE MECHANISM; ESTABLISHING CREDIBILITY FOR THE PROCEDURE BOTH INSIDE THE INSTITUTION AND WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL BUREAUCRACY; DETERMINING HOW THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE WILL BE INTEGRATED INTO NORMAL PROCEDURE AND HOW IT WILL RELATE TO EXISTING ACTIONS AND POLICIES; AND PREPARING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURE. THE METHODS AND RESULTS OF TWO FORMAL EVALUATIONS OF THE WGP ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING THE COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING BOTH THE PROGRAM AND THE PROGRAM EVALUATION. FINALLY, THE MANUAL DESCRIBES A BASIC FRAMEWORK FOR CONDUCTING A GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE EVALUATION AND DISCUSSES POSSIBLE EVALUATION MEASURES NOT CONSIDERED BY THE CYA EVALUATION. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE SPECIFIC PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND FORMS FOR THE WARD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE.

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

66. **COST AND SERVICE IMPACTS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS IN TEN STATES—RESPONSES TO ANGRY YOUTH. By P. B. BURKE, J. C. HELM, and J. L. WHITE.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006; COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, IRON WORKS PIKE, LEXINGTON, KY 40578; ACADEMY FOR CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, 1501 NEIL AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OH 43201. 72 p. 1977. **NCJ-45306**

THE STATE OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, SERVICES AVAILABLE TO STATUS OFFENDERS, COST ANALYSIS, AND ISSUES ARE SUMMARIZED FOR 10 STATES. THE CASE STUDIES COMPLETED BETWEEN APRIL AND AUGUST OF 1977 COVERED THE FOLLOWING STATES: ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, FLORIDA, IOWA, MARYLAND, NEW YORK, OREGON, UTAH, AND WISCONSIN. THESE STATES REPRESENT A MIX OF SIZE, APPROACH TO YOUTH SERVICE DELIVERY, GEOGRAPHY, AND APPROACH TO DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN GREATER ON REMOVING STATUS OFFENDERS FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAN ON REMOVING THEM FROM DETENTION. STATE STRATEGIES VARY, WITH MAJOR CLUSTERS OF ACTIONS AIMED AT REMOVAL OR LIMITATION OF THE COURT'S ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENDERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED YOUTH SERVICES. THE MAJOR UNRESOLVED ISSUE IS PREADJUDICATIVE DETENTION, NOT LONGER-TERM COMMITMENTS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS FOLLOWING ADJUDICATION; THE STATES STUDIED ARE NOT SENDING LARGE NUMBERS OF STATUS OFFENDERS TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. ASIDE FROM STATE INSTITUTIONS, THE NEXT MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE IS LONG-TERM RESIDENCE IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. THE MANDATE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 HAS, IN LARGE MEASURE, SHAPED THE DIALOGUE IN THE STATES ABOUT EXISTING AND APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OF THE STATUS OFFENDER POPULATION. THE AVAILABLE DATA ABOUT DISPOSITIONS AND PLACEMENTS SEEM TO BE IMPROVING AS STATES TAKE ON THEIR SYSTEM-MONITORING RESPONSIBILITIES. REGARDING SERVICE NEEDS AND GAPS, THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE: (1) THE STATUS OFFENDER POPULATION OVERLAPS IN TERMS OF SERVICE NEEDS WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, AS WELL AS EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN; (2) SOME STATUS OFFENDERS ARE AT LEAST AS WELL OFF LEFT ALONE, WITH NO PUBLIC INTERVENTION, TO MATURE OUT

OF THEIR PROBLEMS; (3) THE MOST SIGNIFICANT SERVICE NEED AND THE FIRST GAP TO BE IDENTIFIED BY STATES IS SOME ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION--EMERGENCY AND 'STRUCTURED' SHELTER CARE, FOSTER CARE, GROUP HOMES, AND RUNAWAY HOUSES ARE UTILIZED TO MEET THIS NEED; (4) SERVICES NEEDED, BUT WEAKLY REPRESENTED IN MANY STATES, ARE RESIDENTIAL PSYCHIATRIC CARE, FAMILY COUNSELING, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR ADOLESCENTS, ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS, JOB DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS; (5) THERE IS A SCARCITY OF SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS; AND (6) APPROACHES TO ALLEVIATE THE FRAGMENTATION WHICH CHARACTERIZES DELIVERY SYSTEMS ARE SUGGESTED. REGARDING COST IMPACTS AND FUNDING IMPLICATIONS, THE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT COST IMPACTS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS ARE NOT PREDICTABLE ACCORDING TO AN ANALYTIC MODEL. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT INCREMENTAL COSTS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND SOME EVIDENCE EXISTS THAT THERE ARE POSSIBLE COST SAVINGS OVER TIME. OTHER FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THE TREATMENT OF STATUS OFFENDERS IS OF RELATIVELY LOW PUBLIC VISIBILITY, THAT MOST OF THE STATE OFFICIALS FELT STATUS OFFENSES SHOULD REMAIN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT, AND THAT MANY OFFICIALS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS SEE A NEED FOR PREVENTIVE SERVICES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

67. **DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS—AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF PROCESSING DECISIONS IN THREE JUVENILE COURTS. By L. E. COHEN.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 58 p. 1975. **NCJ-34734**

THIS STUDY EMPIRICALLY ANALYZES DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS TO DETERMINE THE VALIDITY OF CHARGES THAT BIASES OPERATE SO THAT MINORITY AND LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC GROUP YOUTHS RECEIVE DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT IN JUVENILE COURTS. MULTIPLE REGRESSION AND PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES ARE USED TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOCIAL BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES OF JUVENILES, AS OPPOSED TO 'LEGALLY RELEVANT' CRITERIA (I.E., NUMBER OF PRIOR COURT REFERRALS AND SEVERITY OF THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH THE YOUTH IS CHARGED) ACCOUNT FOR THE VARIATION IN THE NATURE AND SEVERITY OF JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS IN THE DENVER (COLORADO), MEMPHIS-SHELBY COUNTY (TENNESSEE), AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY (PENNSYLVANIA) JUVENILE COURTS FOR 1972. THESE DATA DO NOT SUPPORT THE CONTENTION THAT RACE AND CLASS BIAS PERMEATE OUR JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. RATHER, THE ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF VARIATION IN THE NATURE AND SEVERITY OF 'TREATMENT' METED OUT IN THE THREE COURTS APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR BY PRIOR PROCESSING DECISIONS. CHILDREN WHO HAD FORMAL PETITIONS FILED AGAINST THEM WERE MOST APT TO HAVE BEEN ACCORDED SEVERE DISPOSITIONS, AND FORMAL PETITION DECISIONS WERE FOUND TO BE MOST SUBSTANTIALLY RELATED TO LEGAL CRITERIA SUCH AS THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH THE YOUTH IS CHARGED. THIS REPORT IS PART OF A UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE THE USE OF EXISTING DATA IN ADDRESSING ISSUES OF CURRENT INTEREST. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00455-5; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

68. **FORUM ON DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION—SELECTED READINGS ON CHILDREN IN ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS.** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM, 505 EAST GREEN STREET, SUITE 210, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820. 89 p. 1980. **NCJ-70873**

THIS COMPENDIUM OF RECENT LITERATURE AND RESEARCH ON CHILDREN IN ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS IS INTENDED FOR USE BY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS SEEKING TO ELIMINATE THE PRACTICE. THE FIRST OF THE COMPENDIUM'S EIGHT ARTICLES ARGUES THAT REMOVING JUVENILES FROM ADULT INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE A NATIONAL PRIORITY. IT STATES THAT THIS EFFORT SHOULD BE BASED ON THREE PRECEPTS: OBJECTIVE CRITERIA FOR PLACING JUVENILES IN A RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM, USE OF THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE SETTING POSSIBLE, AND CONSIDERATION OF THE JUVENILE'S NEEDS. THE SECOND ARTICLE ANALYZES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAWSUITS AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT (JJDPA). LAWSUITS, WHICH SHOULD BE USED AS A STRATEGY OF LAST RESORT, MAY BE BASED ON LACK OF EFFORT AT DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, ON LACK OF SIGHT AND SOUND SEPARATION OF JUVENILES AND ADULTS, AND ON INADEQUATE MONITORING. AN OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELIQUENCY PREVENTION POSITION PAPER RECOMMENDS AMENDING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT TO REQUIRE REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM ADULT JAILS AND INSTITUTIONS. IN THE NEXT ARTICLE, THE NATIONAL COALITION FOR JAIL REFORM ENDORSES THE GOAL THAT NO CHILD SHOULD BE HELD IN AN ADULT JAIL AND PRESENTS DATA SUPPORTING THIS POSITION. THE FOLLOWING ESSAY EXAMINES THE JAILING OF CHILDREN IN FLORIDA, BASED ON A SURVEY OF THE STATE'S 211 COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL JAILS. A RATIONALE AND OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR A JUVENILE SERVICES CENTER THAT WOULD PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE INTAKE SERVICES IS PRESENTED IN ANOTHER ARTICLE. THE SEVENTH PAPER IS FOLLOWED BY A CITIZENS' ACTION GUIDE TO EFFECT REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM ADULT JAILS. IN THE FINAL CONTRIBUTION, A U.S. CONGRESSMAN PRESENTS A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING A PROPOSED JJDPA AMENDMENT REQUIRING THAT JUVENILES NOT BE DETAINED IN JAILS AND LOCKUPS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01022-9; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

69. **GROUP HOME MANAGEMENT.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 184 p. 1979. **NCJ-57795**

PRESENTED IN THIS MANUAL ARE TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES WHICH GROUP HOME ADMINISTRATORS, PROGRAM MANAGERS, AND STAFF CAN ADOPT TO IMPROVE THE OVERALL OPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED JUVENILE FACILITIES. JUVENILE GROUP HOMES ARE ESTABLISHED FOR PURPOSES RANGING FROM PROVIDING SHELTER AND FOOD AND IMPROVING CLIENTS' EDUCATIONAL OR VOCATIONAL WELL-BEING TO TREATING SOCIAL OR EMOTIONAL MALADJUSTMENT. HOME MANAGERS MUST DEFINE AND ASSIGN PURPOSE, FUNCTION, AND RESPONSIBILITY; ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN LINES OF AUTHORITY AND FORMAL/IN-

FORMAL COMMUNICATION; AND DEVISE AND MAINTAIN METHODS AND PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. TASKS FOR THESE FUNCTIONS AND THOSE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ARE OUTLINED. PERSONNEL POLICY, AND HIRING, FIRING, SUPERVISING, AND TRAINING PROCEDURES ARE NECESSARY, AS IS A PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING THE PROGRAM DIRECTOR. RESIDENCE MANAGEMENT IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES (I.E., ADMISSION AND INTAKE, TREATMENT FORMULATION AND DELIVERY, PROGRAM STRUCTURE, REFERRALS, AND RESIDENT RECORDS), WHILE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAN BE COVERED IN TWO BROAD INDEPENDENT CATEGORIES--PLANNING AND ACCOUNTING. RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNITY ARE IMPORTANT AND MANAGING THIS ASPECT REQUIRES CAREFUL PLANNING AND EXECUTION. COMMUNITY RELATIONS MANAGEMENT CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO THREE PHASES: AGGRESSIVELY SEEKING TO ESTABLISH A POSITION IN THE COMMUNITY, APPROACHING THE COMMUNITY IN WAYS THAT STRENGTHEN RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, AND USING RESOURCES AND THE COMMUNITY TO HELP BUILD SUPPORT. BECAUSE MANAGING GROUP HOME FACILITIES INVOLVES COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, CODES, AND STANDARDS RELATED TO THE HOME AND ITS GENERAL MAINTENANCE, SUGGESTIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR MEETING THESE REQUIREMENTS. THE FINAL CHAPTER FOCUSES ON PLANNING FOR IMPROVED SERVICES, A CONTINUOUS PROCESS INVOLVING PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, MODIFICATION, AND EVALUATION, AS WELL AS REQUIRING MANAGEABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE OBJECTIVES, A SYSTEM OF DATA COLLECTION, AND FEASIBLE MEASURING DEVICES. FORMS, QUESTIONNAIRES, AND OTHER MATERIALS ARE APPENDED. TABLES AND GRAPHS ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

70. **INTERVENING WITH CONVICTED SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS. By D. MANN.** RAND CORPORATION, 1700 MAIN STREET, SANTA MONICA, CA 90406. 130 p. 1976. **NCJ-39720**

THIS REPORT IS THE RESULT OF A COMPREHENSIVE EFFORT TO IDENTIFY BEHAVIOR-CHANGING TREATMENTS CURRENTLY IN USE WITH SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND TO DETERMINE WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THEIR EFFECTIVENESS. CONDUCTED FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, IT IDENTIFIES THOSE PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS THAT APPEAR TO BE CORRELATED WITH SUCCESS, REGARDLESS OF THE SPECIFIC TREATMENT MODALITIES APPLIED, AND SUGGESTS RESEARCH STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE FOR FUTURE PROGRAM DECISIONS. THE TARGET GROUP FOR THIS STUDY WERE JUVENILES UNDER 18 CONVICTED OF NON-NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE, ARMED ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, FORCIBLE RAPE, AND ARSON. AFTER A SEARCH OF THE AVAILABLE RESEARCH AND PRACTICE LITERATURE, FOUR STUDY TEAMS EACH COVERED ONE OF THE FOLLOWING INTERVENTION TYPES: THOSE BASED ON CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY (BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AND PSYCHOTHERAPY); THOSE BASED ON SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK (GROUP THERAPY AND GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION); THOSE BASED ON SCHOOLING; AND THOSE BASED ON CAREER EDUCATION (VOCATIONAL AND JOB SKILLS TRAINING). EACH TEAM PREPARED CASE ANALYSES OF ONE OR MORE PROGRAM SITES. RESEARCH FINDINGS REVEALED INADEQUATE DATA TO SUPPORT JUDGMENTS ABOUT THE RELATIVE EFFICACY OF THE VARIOUS TREATMENT MODALITIES; A LACK OF PROGRAMS CONCENTRATING SOLELY ON BEHAVIOR-CHANGING EFFORTS WITH THIS POPULATION; AND LIMITED SUCCESS WITH EACH OF THE FOUR TREATMENT MODALITIES. CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS INCLUDED CLIENT CHOICE ABOUT PROGRAM PARTICIPATION, STRATEGIES TO MAXIMIZE CLIENT INVOLVEMENT IN HIS OWN REHABILITATION, AVAILABILITY OF A WIDE RANGE OF TREATMENT TECHNIQUES, UTILIZATION OF A NUMBER OF STANDARD COMPONENTS OF LEARNING THEORY, AND THE ABILITY TO USE PROGRAM FAILURES AS A GUIDE TO NEW INITIATIVES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE LIMITED SUCCESSES OF THE VARIOUS TREATMENT MODALITIES JUSTIFY CONTINUED SUPPORT—IN CONJUNCTION WITH A STRATEGY FOR PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT AND WITH SUBSTANTIAL REFORMS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE SYSTEM. RECOMMENDED IS A PROGRAM OF PLANNED VARIATIONS THAT TAKES ADVANTAGE OF NATURALLY OCCURRING EXPERIMENTS INCLUDING THOSE FUNDED BY NON-FEDERAL SPONSORS, AND RELIES ON A DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURE—NOT SOLELY ON AN EVALUATION PROCEDURE. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE NOTES ON ORGANIZATIONAL AND SYSTEM CHANGE, A DISCUSSION OF INTERVENTION PROGRAM COST ANALYSIS, A LIST OF STUDY DATA SOURCES AND SEARCH TERMS, AND A 100-ITEM BIBLIOGRAPHY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

71. **JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL REFORM IN MASSACHUSETTS. By L. E. OHLIN, A. D. MILLER, and R. B. COATES.** HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, LANGDELL HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 322 p. 1977. **NCJ-39025**

SEVEN SELECTED REPORTS ON THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL REFORM PROJECT WHICH PROVIDE A SAMPLING OF MOST ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT RESEARCH CONDUCTED SINCE 1970 BY THE CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL. THE SEVEN-YEAR RESEARCH EFFORT HAS HAD THREE MAJOR GOALS: TO STUDY THE PROCESS AND PROGRESS OF REFORM; TO EVALUATE THE VARIOUS TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES; AND TO DEVELOP A MORE EFFECTIVE METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING NEW PROGRAMS. THE FIRST ARTICLE, 'RADICAL CORRECTIONAL REFORM: A CASE STUDY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM,' WAS WRITTEN ALMOST TWO YEARS AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE TRAINING SCHOOLS, AND TELLS THE STORY OF REFORM UP TO THAT POINT, IN LATE 1973, IDENTIFYING AND DISCUSSING WHAT SEEMED AT THE TIME TO BE THE MAJOR CONTINUING ISSUES. THE SECOND ARTICLE, 'COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS: CONCEPT, IMPACT, DANGERS,' ADDRESSES A BROADER ISSUE OF DEFINING A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM, AND CONSIDERS THE QUESTION OF WHAT IMPACT SUCH PROGRAMS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE AND WHAT PITFALLS SEEM MOST IMMEDIATE. 'SUBCULTURES IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS,' THE THIRD ARTICLE, IS PART OF THE PROJECT'S RESEARCH INTO THE DAY-TO-DAY LIFE OF PROGRAMS. THE FOURTH PIECE, 'AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE RECIDIVISM AND COHORT DATA,' WAS WRITTEN IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1975 AND REPRESENTS A FIRST LOOK AT AS MUCH DATA ON A COHORT OF YOUTH GOING THROUGH THE NEW COMMUNITY BASED SYSTEMS AS WAS AVAILABLE AT THAT TIME. THE FIFTH PART OF THIS VOLUME, 'NEUTRALIZING COMMUNITY RESISTANCE TO GROUP HOMES,' IS A CONCRETE DISCUSSION OF THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF SIX GROUP HOMES AS THEY ATTEMPTED TO MOVE INTO THEIR VARIOUS COMMUNITIES. THE SIXTH ARTICLE, 'SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONCEP-

TUALIZATION AND REPLICABILITY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORMS,' REPORTS CONCEPTUAL WORK BEGUN IN 1971 AS PART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES PROJECT, AND WHICH CULMINATED IN A MATHEMATICAL SIMULATION OF THE REFORM PROCESS IN 1974 AND COMPACT INTERVIEWING INSTRUMENTS FOR GENERATING SUMMARY OR OVERVIEW DATA ON CRITICAL VARIABLES IN 1975 AND 1976. THE FINAL ARTICLE, 'PRELIMINARY THOUGHTS ON GENERALIZING FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIENCE,' WAS WRITTEN IN LATE 1975, AND REPRESENTS THE PROJECT'S FIRST WORK IN ANALYZING DATA RELATING TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER MASSACHUSETTS AS A SETTING FOR REFORM IS SUFFICIENTLY SIMILAR TO OTHER STATES FOR THE ASSUMPTION TO BE MADE THAT WHAT TOOK PLACE IN MASSACHUSETTS MIGHT ALSO TAKE PLACE ELSEWHERE. A LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS GENERATED BY THE CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ON THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL REFORM PROJECT IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00483-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

72. **JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS—SOCIAL AND LEGAL FACTORS RELATED TO THE PROCESSING OF DENVER DELINQUENCY CASES. By L. E. COHEN.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 75 p. **NCJ-17418**

THIS REPORT ATTEMPTS TO DISCOVER THE VARIABLES, OR COMBINATIONS OF VARIABLES, THAT MOST SUBSTANTIALLY ACCOUNT FOR THE VARIATION IN THE SEVERITY OF THE DISPOSITIONS ACCORDED TO JUVENILES. THIS REPORT IS THE THIRD IN A SERIES THAT ADDRESSES ISSUES CONCERNING THE PROCESSING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. IT USES DATA COLLECTED ON JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS IN DENVER DURING 1972. THESE DATA ARE PERHAPS ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS PRESENTLY AVAILABLE. THE QUALITY OF THE DENVER INFORMATION MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ASSESS THE IMPORTANCE OF VARIABLES OF TWO GENERAL TYPES--LEGAL AND STATUS--IN THE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES. A VARIETY OF APPROPRIATE STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES AND CONTROLS IS APPLIED. IN THIS REPORT, AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO DISCOVER THE VARIABLES, OR COMBINATIONS OF VARIABLES, THAT MOST SUBSTANTIALLY ACCOUNT FOR THE VARIATION IN THE SEVERITY OF THE DISPOSITIONS ACCORDED TO JUVENILES. GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE LEGAL VARIABLES RATHER THAN THE STATUS OF PERSONAL ATTRIBUTE VARIABLES ARE FOUND TO EXPLAIN MOST OF THE VARIATION IN SEVERITY OF CASE DISPOSITIONS. THIS REPORT IS PART OF A UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE TO STATE AND LOCAL PLANNERS AND OTHER USERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS HOW AVAILABLE DATA CAN BE UTILIZED FOR SOLVING PRACTICAL PROBLEMS.

Supplemental Notes: UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00379-6.

73. **PRE-ADJUDICATORY DETENTION IN THREE JUVENILE COURTS—AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS RELATED TO DETENTION DECISION OUTCOMES. By L. E. COHEN.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 48 p. 1975. **NCJ-34730**

THIS STUDY IS AN EMPIRICAL ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE VARIABLES MOST SUBSTANTIALLY RELATED TO DETENTION DECISION OUTCOMES IN THREE GEOGRAPHICALLY REPRESENTATIVE METROPOLITAN JUVENILE COURTS FOR THE YEAR 1972. THE THREE COURTS STUDIED WERE LOCATED IN DENVER (COLORADO), MEMPHIS-SHELBY COUNTY (TENNESSEE), AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY (PENNSYLVANIA). MULTIPLE REGRESSION AND PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES ARE USED TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOCIAL BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES OF JUVENILES, AS OPPOSED TO 'LEGALLY RELEVANT' CRITERIA (I.E., NUMBER OF PRIOR COURT REFERRALS AND SEVERITY OF THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH THE YOUTH IS CHARGED), ACCOUNT FOR DETENTION DECISION OUTCOMES. THE DATA INDICATE THAT ALTHOUGH SEVERAL VARIABLES ARE RELATED TO DETENTION DECISIONS IN EACH OF THE COURTS, THREE VARIABLES—HAVING A PRIOR COURT REFERRAL, BEING IDLE (NOT WORKING OR IN SCHOOL), AND COMING FROM A BROKEN HOME—ARE RELATED TO DETENTION DECISIONS IN ALL THREE COURTS. IN EACH COURT, IDLE YOUTHS AND THOSE FROM BROKEN HOMES WERE EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY MORE APT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED THAN WERE THEIR COUNTERPARTS, LENDING SUPPORT TO THE VIEW THAT DIFFERENCES IN CERTAIN ATTRIBUTES OF JUVENILES MAY ACCOUNT FOR DIFFERENCES IN TREATMENT METED OUT BY COURT FUNCTIONARIES AT THE DETENTION STATE OF JUVENILE OFFENDER PROCESSING. THIS REPORT IS PART OF A UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE THE USE OF EXISTING DATA IN ADDRESSING ISSUES OF CURRENT INTEREST. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

74. **PROFILE OF JAIL INMATES—SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS FROM THE 1978 SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 58 p. 1980. **NCJ-65412**

AN ESTIMATED 158,000 PERSONS WERE BEING HELD IN THE COUNTRY'S 3,500 JAILS AT THE TIME OF A NATIONWIDE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN FEBRUARY 1978 BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS. NOT ONLY CONVICTED CRIMINALS BUT ALSO A SIZABLE MINORITY CHARGED BUT NOT CONVICTED OF A CRIME WERE REPRESENTED IN THIS TOTAL, A 12-PERCENT INCREASE IN THAT RECORDED BY A COMPARABLE SURVEY TAKEN IN 1972. CERTAIN MAJOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORMS--SUCH AS EXCLUSION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES, REDUCED INCARCERATION RATES FOR NUISANCE-TYPE OFFENSES, AND IMPOSITION OF PROBATION INSTEAD OF CONFINEMENT FOR SOME CRIMES--HELPED MODERATE THE RISE IN THE JAIL POPULATION. AS IN 1972, MALES PREDOMINATED OVERWHELMINGLY IN THE 1978 JAIL POPULATION, WHILE THE PROPORTION OF WOMEN WAS UNCHANGED. BLACKS AND YOUNG PERSONS CONTINUED TO BE REPRESENTED DISPROPORTIONATELY; IN FACT, THE JAIL POPULATION IN 1978 WAS MORE YOUTHFUL THAN IN 1972. THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES HELD IN JAILS DROPPED SHARPLY, ALTHOUGH THIS REFLECTED LEGISLATION PROHIBITING THE JOINT HOUSING OF ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS. SINGLE PERSONS MADE UP THREE-FOURTHS OF THE INMATE TOTAL. A RELATIVELY LOW EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WAS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT THREE OUT OF EVERY FIVE INMATES LACKED A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA. MILITARY VETERANS WERE RELATIVELY LESS NUMEROUS IN THE JAIL POPULATION THAN IN THE NATIONAL POPULATION. PEOPLE EXPERIENCING ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS CONTRIBUTED DISPROPORTIONATELY TO THE

JAIL POPULATION. PREDETENTION EMPLOYMENT RATES AND INCOMES WERE FAR LOWER THAN THOSE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, AND MANY INMATES HAD BEEN FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON PUBLIC WELFARE BENEFITS. THE PROPORTION OF FEMALE INMATES WHO HAD BEEN SUBJECT TO THESE DISADVANTAGES WAS PARTICULARLY HIGH AND, TO SOME EXTENT, THE SAME COULD BE SAID FOR BLACKS COMPARED WITH WHITES. NOT SURPRISINGLY, THEREFORE, BLACK FEMALE INMATES WERE THE MOST LIKELY OF THE FOUR LARGEST RACE-SEX GROUPS TO HAVE BEEN LIVING IN POVERTY. DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE HAD PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE LIVES OF MANY INMATES. ABOUT 4 OUT OF EVERY 10 HAD USED SOME DRUG DAILY. A FOURTH OF ALL WOMEN INMATES HAD BEEN HEROIN ADDICTS, FAR MORE THAN THE CORRESPONDING PROPORTION FOR MEN. (AUTHOR MODIFIED ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS REPORT.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01072-5.

75. **REMOVING CHILDREN FROM ADULT JAILS—A GUIDE TO ACTION.** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM, 505 EAST GREEN STREET, SUITE 210, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820. 106 p. 1980. **NCJ-71106**

THIS GUIDE PROVIDES INFORMATION AND DIRECTION FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AS WELL AS CITIZEN ADVOCACY GROUPS WORKING TOWARDS REMOVING CHILDREN FROM ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS. AN ESTIMATED 500,000 JUVENILES A YEAR ARE HELD IN ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS IN THE UNITED STATES. MOST OF THESE CHILDREN ARE CONFINED FOR PROPERTY OR MINOR OFFENSES; 18 PERCENT ARE IN JAILS FOR ACTS SUCH AS RUNNING AWAY OR FOR OTHER STATUS OFFENSES. A RECENT STUDY OF 755,000 JUVENILE RUNAWAYS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SHOWS THAT MANY WERE NOT SEEKING ADVENTURE BUT WERE FLEEING EMOTIONAL, PHYSICAL, AND SEXUAL ABUSE. A NINE-STATE STUDY BY THE CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND DESCRIBES THE DIRE CONSEQUENCES OF PLACING CHILDREN IN ADULT JAILS. THE RATIONALE FOR SUCH PLACEMENT IS EXAMINED, AND THE CASE FOR REMOVAL IS PRESENTED IN VIEW OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974. THE SUCCESSFUL RESOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE PREMISED ON THREE BASIC PRECEPTS: THE DECISION TO PLACE A JUVENILE IN A RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM MUST BE DETERMINED BY OBJECTIVE AND SPECIFIC CRITERIA; A RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM MUST BE VIEWED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF A NETWORK OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS DIRECTED TOWARD THE USE OF THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE SETTING FOR EACH YOUTH; AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS MUST BE VIEWED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE YOUNG PERSONS WHO WILL BE LIVING THERE, NOT ACCORDING TO THE VIEWS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL. HOME DETENTION PROGRAMS, ATTENTION HOMES, RUNAWAY PROGRAMS, AND PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL FOSTER HOMES ARE DESCRIBED AS ALTERNATIVES TO ADULT JAILS. THE CONCEPT OF THE JUVENILE SERVICES CENTER IS ADVOCATED, AS WELL AS COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TO PREVENT JUVENILES FROM BEING INAPPROPRIATELY CONFINED. TABLES, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND DIAGRAMS ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, STATE PLANNING AGENCIES, AND YOUTH ADVOCACY RESOURCES. APPROXIMATELY 40 REFERENCES ARE GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01021-1; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM, 505 EAST GREEN STREET, SUITE 210, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

76. **RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM—A DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PERSPECTIVE By BROWN J W. and M. J. MACMILLEN.** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. 73 p. 1979. **NCJ-62606**

WITH THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR JUVENILES, THE PHYSICAL DESIGN OF FACILITIES IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN VIEW OF THE NEED FOR HUMANE AND COST-EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTS. THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF A BUILDING (I.E., THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF SPACES AND ELEMENTS, THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF SPACES) NOT ONLY DETERMINE HOW IT WILL FUNCTION BUT ALSO HOW LIVES WILL BE SHAPED. BECAUSE MOST JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES HAVE REMAINED UNCHANGED IN THE LAST 50 YEARS, CHANGE MUST BE EFFECTED FROM THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION STAGES ALL THE WAY TO THE FINISHING TOUCHES. A COMPARISON OF RESEARCH AND STANDARDS IN SUCH AREAS AS POPULATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS, SECURITY) SPATIAL UTILITY AND PERCEPTION, AND SIZE AND LOCATION POINTS THE WAY FOR SUCH CHANGES TO BE MADE. IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE 1974 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT PROMOTING THE DIVERSION OF CHILDREN TO JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES, ANALYSIS ALSO POINTS OUT THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF MANIPULATING HEAT, COLOR, LIGHT, SOUND, SURFACE, AND SPACE. INDIVIDUAL BEDROOMS, FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, VARIED FURNITURE TYPES AND COLORS, BRIGHT WALL COLORS, AND NATURAL LIGHTING ARE SOME OF THE SUGGESTIONS MENTIONED THAT ARE COST EFFECTIVE AND STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN THE FUNCTION OF THE BODY AND THE FUNCTION OF THE MIND. DESIGNERS SHOULD CONSIDER WHETHER SPACES ENCOURAGE NONABERRANT BEHAVIOR; OFFER STIMULATING VARIATIONS IN COLOR AND TEXTURE; PROVIDE FOR SOCIAL, WORK, AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS; SUSTAIN AN UNFORCED AND UNHINDERED ATMOSPHERE OF LEARNING; AND PROVIDE FOR OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF HUMAN NEED. NOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

77. **RIGHTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED CHILDREN—(IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW YORK OFFICIAL COMPILATION OF CODES, RULES AND REGULATIONS). M. S. GODDARD, Ed.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 30 p. 1976. **NCJ-40873**

NEW YORK'S REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE RIGHTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED MINORS ARE PRESENTED IN THIS VOLUME. THE REGULATIONS DEAL WITH LIMITATIONS ON THE AUTHORITY OF STATE SCHOOLS AND CENTERS, RELEASE AND RETURN, FACILITIES, ALLOWANCES, FOSTER PARENTS, REGIONAL SECURE DETENTION FACILITIES, TRANSFERS, AND REIMBURSEMENT FOR CARE. THESE REG-

ULATIONS WERE USED AS A SOURCE FOR THE STANDARDS ON RESIDENTIAL SUPERVISION OF LEAA'S OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

78. **RURAL PROGRAMS.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 34 p. 1979. **NCJ-62427**

SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, NINE RURAL COMMUNITIES HAVE DEVELOPED PROGRAMS THAT INCLUDE A RUNAWAY YOUTH NETWORK AND VOLUNTEER INSTRUCTION IN THE PROBLEMS OF VANDALISM. RURAL COMMUNITIES AND SMALL TOWNS FACE PROBLEMS OF FEWER RESOURCES AND SCANT EMPLOYMENT AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH, FEWER CHANCES FOR STATE AND REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION, AND GREATER DISTANCES BETWEEN JUVENILES AND OF SERVICE PROVIDERS. DESPITE THESE OBSTACLES, NINE RURAL COMMUNITIES, RANGING IN SIZE FROM 100,000 TO 100 RESIDENTS, DEVELOPED SPECIAL YOUTH PROGRAMS DRAWING ON FUNDS FROM LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS AND FROM PRIVATE SOURCES. THEY ALSO SOLICITED THE HELP OF VOLUNTEERS. PROJECTS INCLUDED THE RURAL ROUTE RUNAWAY NETWORK BY THE MOUNTAIN PLAINS YOUTH SERVICE COALITION OF PIERRE, S.D.; THE PURCHASE OF A VAN TO TRANSPORT YOUTH BY THE RURAL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA; THE MATCHING OF FAMILY PARTNERS WITH TROUBLED FAMILIES BY THE FAMILY PARTNERS PROGRAM OF DECORAH, IOWA; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YOUTH TEACHING PROGRAM ON THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF VANDALISM BY THE YOUTH SPECIALIST OFFICE OF STERLING, COLO. THE PROGRAMS WERE DEVELOPED PARTLY AS A RESPONSE TO A CRIME PROBLEM AND PARTLY FROM A RECOGNITION THAT COMMUNITY YOUTH NEED BETTER SERVICES AND WEEKEND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS. THE BOOKLET, PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, ALSO DISCUSSES THE CREATIVE USE OF VOLUNTEERS AND THE ADVANTAGES OF FORMING A RURAL COMMUNITY COALITION TO OBTAIN FEDERAL FUNDING.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

79. **SECURE DETENTION FOR JUVENILES AND ALTERNATIVES TO ITS USE—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By T. M. YOUNG and D. M. PAPPENFORT.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 50 p. 1977. **NCJ-41250**

THIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY PRESENTS THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION OF A NATIONAL STUDY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE USE OF ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE DETENTION TO ASSIST IN IMPLEMENTING PUBLIC LAW 93-415. THE FULL REPORT AND A LATER, FINAL REPORT ARE DESCRIBED BELOW UNDER THE TITLES 'USE OF SECURE DETENTION FOR JUVENILES AND ALTERNATIVES TO ITS USE.'

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00540-3; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

80. **USE OF SECURE DETENTION FOR JUVENILES AND ALTERNATIVES TO ITS USE. By D. M. PAPPENFORT and T. M. YOUNG.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 108 p. 1980. **NCJ-73751**

THE USE OF RESIDENTIAL AND NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AS ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE DETENTION FOR JUVENILES AWAITING ADJUDICATORY HEARINGS IN JUVENILE COURTS IS ANALYZED THROUGH A LITERATURE REVIEW OF EMPIRICAL STUDIES DONE IN THE 1970'S. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS GLEANED FROM INTERVIEWS CARRIED OUT AND STATISTICS ASSEMBLED DURING SITE VISITS TO 14 JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTIONS WHERE ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS WERE IN USE. THIS SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT DETENTION IN ITS CONVENTIONAL FORM AND ABOUT ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION THAT HAVE BEEN TRIED IN VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS IS INTENDED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE GUIDELINES OF THE AMENDED (1977) JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT. THUS, IT IS A PLANNING TOOL FOR OFFICIALS TO HELP THEM SHAPE REALISTIC STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AND EVALUATING FEDERAL POLICY IN THIS AREA. THE JUVENILE PROCESSING SYSTEM HAS BEEN CONCEPTUALIZED THROUGH A GENERAL PROCESS-FLOW DIAGRAM THAT SHOWS SEVEN DECISION POINTS, EACH INDICATING A CRITICAL MOMENT OF POSSIBLE EXIT FROM THE SYSTEM. THE FOCUS IS ON WHAT HAPPENS TO JUVENILES BETWEEN COURT OR DETENTION INTAKE AND ADJUDICATION. THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIAL FOLLOWS THE STRUCTURE OF THE DECISION POINTS SHOWN IN THE PROCESS-FLOW DIAGRAM. THUS, THE DECISIONS OF POLICE AND OTHER ADULTS THAT CREATE A POOL OF YOUTHS FOR REFERRAL TO COURT ARE DESCRIBED FIRST, FOLLOWED BY AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESS AND THE DECISIONS WHICH DETERMINE WHETHER SELECTED YOUTHS ARE PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION, REFERRED TO ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, OR SENT HOME. THEN, THE VARIATIONS IN USE OF SECURE DETENTION ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF DETENTION FOR JUVENILES. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS ARE GIVEN OF THE PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES IN THE 14 JURISDICTIONS VISITED. A CRUCIAL FINDING OF THE STUDY IS THAT IN 11 JURISDICTIONS ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS LISTED ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE, IMMEDIATE PUNISHMENT, FUTURE DETERRENCE, AND REHABILITATION AS THEIR FUNCTIONS. HISTORICALLY, THESE 'REASONS' HAVE BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS LEADING TO MISUSE OF SECURE DETENTION. THE STUDY RECOGNIZED SYMPTOMS OF OVERREACH THROUGH ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS: YOUTHS ARE BEING BROUGHT INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM BECAUSE THESE ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT EXIST. INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS ARE PROVIDED WITH NOTES, AND 20 TABLES COMPLEMENT THE TEXT. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 200 ENTRIES.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL STUDY OF JUVENILE DETENTION PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01099-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

81. **USE OF SECURE DETENTION FOR JUVENILES AND ALTERNATIVES TO ITS USE—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 REPORT (ISSUED IN TWO UNNUMBERED VOLUMES). By D. M. PAPPENFORT and T. M. YOUNG.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 344 p. 1977. **NCJ-40732**

AN EVALUATIVE REPORT, DATED MARCH 1977, ANALYZING NATIONAL JUVENILE DETENTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES, FROM VISITS TO 14 SAMPLE JURISDICTIONS. THE FINAL REPORT OF THE PROJECT, ISSUED IN 1979 AND PUBLISHED IN 1980, IS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01099-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

82. **VOLUNTEER SHELTER BED PROGRAMS.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC. 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 28 p. 1980. **NCJ-72544**

THIS BOOKLET DESCRIBES AN APPROACH TO ESTABLISHING A VOLUNTEER SHELTER BED PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES A NONSECURE RESIDENTIAL ALTERNATIVE TO STATUS OFFENDERS WHO NEED SHELTER FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. THE PROGRAM INVOLVES INDIVIDUALS IN THE COMMUNITY WHO VOLUNTEER A PLACE IN THEIR HOMES FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE AWAITING A COURT HEARING, PERMANENT PLACEMENT IN FOSTER HOMES, OR A RETURN TO THEIR FAMILIES. IT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED IN FLORIDA AND IS BEING DUPLICATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THIS ALTERNATIVE WORKS WELL IN SMALL COMMUNITIES AND RURAL AREAS WHERE JUVENILE FACILITIES ARE NOT COST EFFECTIVE. COMMUNITY WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM ALSO IS NECESSARY. OTHER ISSUES MUST BE EXPLORED, ONCE THE IDEA IS ACCEPTED: WHAT WOULD BE THE PROGRAM'S GOALS IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF BEDS AND OTHER CONCERNS, WHO WOULD OPERATE THE PROGRAM AND UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY, AND HOW MUCH STAFF AND FUNDING WOULD BE REQUIRED? SEVERAL TASKS ARE REQUIRED TO START THE PROGRAM: LOCATING POTENTIAL VOLUNTEER HOMES, SCREENING AND/OR LICENSING VOLUNTEER HOMES, ORIENTING VOLUNTEERS TO THE PROGRAM, MATCHING YOUTHS WITH FAMILIES, AND ASSISTING FAMILIES WHO HAVE AGREED TO TAKE A CHILD. THE PROGRAM MAY BE INITIATED AND ADMINISTERED BY EITHER A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATION AT EITHER THE STATE OR LOCAL LEVEL. FINALLY, THE GOALS, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES GUIDING A PROGRAM WILL DEPEND UPON WHO IS SPONSORING THE EFFORT. THE REPORT INCLUDES SAMPLE RECORD FORMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

83. **WHO GETS DETAINED—AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PREADJUDICATORY DETENTION OF JUVENILES IN DENVER. By L. E. COHEN.** 64 p. **NCJ-17417**

AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIOUS STATUS AND LEGAL VARIABLES AND THE DECISION TO DETAIN OR RELEASE PRIOR TO ADJUDICATION ALL JUVENILES REFERRED TO THE DENVER JUVENILE COURT IN 1972. INFORMATION WAS GATHERED FROM DATA COLLECTED ROUTINELY BY THE JUVENILE COURT OF DENVER. FOR EACH CHILD BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT, A CASE HISTORY RECORD IS COMPILED WHICH CONTAINS DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING THE JUVENILE'S AGE, SEX, ETHNICITY, RESIDENCE, OFFENSE, CRIMINAL HISTORY, AND HOME SITUATION. THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE UTILIZED IN THIS ANALYSIS (DETENTION DECISION OUTCOME) WAS DIVIDED INTO DETAINED AND NOT DETAINED CATEGORIES. IDENTIFICATION OF FACTORS WHICH APPEARED TO BE RELATED TO THIS DECISION WAS ATTEMPTED BY FIRST EXAMINING THE BIVARIATE, THEN THE MULTIVARIATE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE DETENTION DECISION AND THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES. THE STUDY INDICATED THAT THE VARIANCE IN DETENTION DECISION OUTCOMES WAS MOST SUBSTANTIALLY RELATED TO THE NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TIMES THE CHILD HAD BEEN REFERRED TO THE COURT. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT IDLE YOUTH, LOWER CLASS YOUTH, AND YOUTHS REFERRED BY MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES RATHER THAN POLICE WERE DETAINED MORE FREQUENTLY. SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE DID NOT SEEM TO BE RELATED TO DETENTION DECISIONS. THIS REPORT IS PART OF A UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE TO STATE AND LOCAL PLANNERS AND OTHER USERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS HOW AVAILABLE DATA CAN BE UTILIZED FOR SOLVING PRACTICAL PROBLEMS.

Supplemental Notes: UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00376-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

CHILDREN AND THE LAW

84. **CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION—PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By A. SCHUCHTER.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20878. 172 p. 1976. **NCJ-32333**

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING A FULL-SERVICE, COMMUNITY BASED CHILD ABUSE PROGRAM WHICH UTILIZES EXISTING TRAINED PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITAL PROFESSIONALS AS THE INITIAL SPECIALIZED INTERVENTION AND ENTRY SUB-SYSTEM. IN ADDITION, THIS MODEL SYSTEM, A NON-CRIMINAL DIAGNOSTIC AND CIVIL LEGAL PROCESS OF HANDLING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, DELINEATES AND PRESCRIBES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THOSE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES WHICH REGULARLY DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE. THE ROLES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DEFINED AS INITIAL DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE ABUSE (THE POLICE) AND THE APPLICATION OF JUDICIAL SERVICES AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICE ALTERNATIVES (THE COURTS). THE MODEL SYSTEM ALSO PRESCRIBES THE APPROPRIATE INPUT OF THE MEDICAL AGENCIES, PARTICULARLY THE COMMUNITY HOSPITALS WHOSE RESPONSIBILITIES LIE IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS, DATA MAINTENANCE, AND PROVISION OF JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, IF IT IS DETERMINED THAT COURT ACTION IS WARRANTED. THE AUTHOR'S OVERRIDING CONCERN IS FIRST THE PROVISION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION TO THE INJURED CHILD, AND SECOND, THE PROVISION OF DUE PROCESS PROTECTION FOR BOTH THE ASSAULTED AND THE ASSAILANT. PART ONE OF THIS PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE CONCENTRATES ON PRESENTING AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES AND ON DEVELOPING A STRATEGY FOR MODEL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT. PART TWO TRANSLATES THE PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE MODEL SYSTEM INTO THE ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENTS AND PROCEDURES OF THE MODEL SYSTEM BY PRESENTING A HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIO FOR HANDLING A SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASE IN THE MODEL SYSTEM. PART THREE CONCLUDES THE PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE WITH A DETAILED COMPARISON OF THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED MODEL SYSTEMS; A DECISION-MAKING GUIDE FOR THE PROPOSED MODEL SYSTEM, STRUCTURED AROUND THE SEQUENCE OF KEY DECISIONS TO BE MADE BY SPECIFIED DECISION-MAKERS BASED ON RECOMMENDED CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES; AND A CHECKLIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR JUSTICE PERSONNEL KEYED TO THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00387-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

85. **CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION—PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE APPENDIXES.** BOSTON UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. 234 p. 1975. **NCJ-32334**

LISTING OF 114 BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS COVERING THE SOURCES OF ABUSING BEHAVIOR AND COMMUNITY AND LEGAL INTERVENTION (DATED 1958 THROUGH 1975) WITH SUBJECT, AUTHOR AND TITLE INDEXES. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PART OF THE APPENDIX OF NCJ-32333.

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

86. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CODES. By J. L. KING.** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM, 505 EAST GREEN STREET, SUITE 210, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820. 90 p. 1980. **NCJ-70872**

USING EXTENSIVE TABLES, THIS DOCUMENT COMPARES THE JUVENILE CODES IN THE 56 STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH EMPHASIS ON JUVENILE COURT PROVISIONS REGARDING DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION AND SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULTS. DATA WERE COLLECTED THROUGH A REVIEW OF LAWS PERTAINING TO JUVENILES. ANALYSIS USED A QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPED IN AN EARLIER STUDY. SUBJECT AREAS COVERED WERE JUVENILE COURT STRUCTURE, WAIVER TO THE ADULT CRIMINAL COURT, MAXIMUM AGE OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION, AND TYPES OF JUVENILES WITHIN THE COURT'S JURISDICTION. OTHER SUBJECT AREAS INCLUDED THE CUSTODY PROCESS, PLACE OF DETENTION, TIME AND PETITION REQUIREMENTS, AND DISPOSITION. FURTHER SUBJECT AREAS WERE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO THE INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

AND INFORMATION ON INSPECTION PROVISIONS FOR JUVENILE FACILITIES. THE REPORT REFLECTS THE LAW AS OF MID-1979. FOR EACH SUBJECT AREA, AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY DISCUSSES GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND VARIATIONS AMONG STATES. A TABLE PRESENTING SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF EACH STATE'S JUVENILE CODES FOLLOWS. NOTES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTING 29 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES LIST EACH STATE'S LAWS REFERRING TO THE INTERSTATE COMPACT AND TO INSPECTION AND MONITORING OF FACILITIES HANDLING JUVENILES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01023-7.

87. **DEVELOPING, MONITORING, AND ENFORCING JUVENILE JUSTICE LEGISLATION—A CASE STUDY OF PENNSYLVANIA. By J. H. BAIRD.** NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VA 22209. 61 p. 1979. **NCJ-59358**

UNDER PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW JUVENILE JUSTICE LEGISLATION, THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE MUST KEEP TRACK OF ALL FACILITIES THAT HOLD CHILDREN. THE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED FOR THIS MONITORING IS DESCRIBED. IN PENNSYLVANIA THE COUNTIES PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND ARE ALSO THE BASIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNIT. ALTHOUGH ADULT AND JUVENILE COURTS AND JAILS ARE FUNDED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY THE COUNTY, WHICH PROVIDES A DEGREE OF FISCAL AUTONOMY FROM THE STATE, JUVENILE COURTS RECEIVE SUBSTANTIAL SUMS FROM THE STATE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS. PENNSYLVANIA ALSO HAS A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIVATE FACILITIES WHICH PROVIDE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN. IN 1976 THE LEGISLATURE PASSED ACT 148, SIGNIFICANTLY REORGANIZING THE STATE'S YOUTH FUNDING CHANNELS. IN 1977 IT AMENDED THE 1972 PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT TO BRING THE HANDLING OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND THE SEPARATION OF ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS INTO COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974. UNDER THIS NEW LEGISLATION THE HANDLING OF STATUS OFFENDERS IS TRANSFERRED FROM THE COURT TO PUBLIC WELFARE PERSONNEL WHEREVER POSSIBLE. IN ADDITION, THE STATE WELFARE DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING ALL COUNTY AND PRIVATE AGENCIES HOLDING CHILDREN AND MUST APPROVE FUNDING. A MONITORING SYSTEM IS PLANNED THAT WILL USE REDESIGNED COMPUTERIZED COURT CARDS TO TRACE EACH CHILD'S STATUS, REPORTS PREPARED FROM THESE CARDS, AND ON-SITE ANNUAL MONITORING AND INSPECTION VISITS. THIS MONITORING SYSTEM IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. APPENDIXES CONTAIN SAMPLES OF THE FORMS TO BE USED, NOTES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

88. **INTAKE.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 29 p. 1979. **NCJ-58159**

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNERS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND PRACTITIONERS DEALING WITH JUVENILE COURT INTAKE ARE PRESENTED IN A BOOKLET PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, LEAA. INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS ON THE INTAKE FUNCTION ARE FOLLOWED BY DISCUSSIONS OF THE FOLLOWING POLICY ISSUES: THE DEGREE OF DISCRETION THAT SHOULD BE ACCORDED INTAKE STAFF, CRITERIA FOR DECIDING WHETHER TO HANDLE A CASE IN OR OUT OF COURT, CRITERIA FOR DETENTION DECISIONS, PROVISION OF SERVICES TO STATUS OFFENDERS, ACCOUNTABILITY OF JUVENILES FOR THEIR ACTIONS, AND THE ADVANTAGES OF A FAMILY-CENTERED (AS OPPOSED TO A CHILD-CENTERED) APPROACH TO THE INTAKE TASK. SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS ADDRESS PROCEDURAL MATTERS (RECORDS, STATISTICAL REPORTING, POLICE RELATIONS, VICTIM RELATIONS, TIME LIMITS, SUPERVISORY CASE CONTROL, ADVISING CLIENTS OF THEIR RIGHTS, USE OF VOLUNTEER SUPERVISION AND OTHER VOLUNTARY ALTERNATIVES) AND STAFFING CONSIDERATIONS (ORGANIZATION, JOB REQUIREMENTS, PAY LEVELS, STAFFING LEVELS, SUPERVISOR-STAFF RATIOS, EXECUTIVE VERSUS JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF INTAKE). THE CLOSING SUMMARY NOTES THE IMPORTANCE OF A SMOOTHLY FUNCTIONING INTAKE SERVICE AND EMPHASIZES THE NEED FOR CLEARLY STATED INTAKE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES THAT BALANCE THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY, THE CHILD, AND THE CHILD'S FAMILY. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A FLOWCHART OF THE INTAKE PROCESS; SAMPLE INTAKE FORMS (NONJUDICIAL SUPERVISION AGREEMENT, CLIENT HISTORY AND CASE CONTROL, NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS); AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

89. **JUVENILE JUSTICE—BEFORE AND AFTER THE ONSET OF DELINQUENCY—UNITED STATES DISCUSSION PAPER FOR THE SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 81 p. 1980. **NCJ-73449**

THIS PAPER ASSESSES CURRENT PRACTICES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE FIELD AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF PRIORITIES THE U.S. CONGRESS SET FORTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (JJDP) ACT OF 1974. THE JJDP ACT ESTABLISHED THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) WITHIN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND MANDATED MAJOR REFORMS IN CURRENT PRACTICES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE. FOLLOWING A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE JJDP ACT, DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT'S PROVISIONS REQUIRING SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULTS IN INCARCERATIVE SETTINGS, AS WELL AS DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF NONOFFENDERS. A SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE JAIL REMOVAL AMENDMENT IS ALSO PROVIDED. NEXT, DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IS DISCUSSED, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY, VICTIMIZATION, OFFICIAL RECORDS, AND SPECIAL STUDIES. A CONSIDERATION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM EXAMINES COURT HANDLING, CORRECTIONAL HANDLING (USE OF JAILS AND POLICE LOCKUPS, DETENTION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND JUVENILES IN ADULT PRISONS), AND HANDLING OF PARTICULAR CATEGORIES OF YOUTH (STATUS OFFENDERS, SERIOUS OFFENDERS, AND MINORITIES). IN ADDITION, ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING ARE REVIEWED, ESPECIALLY COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS. FINALLY, AN EXAMINATION OF CURRENT JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES AND CONCERNS ENCOMPASSES SUCH AREAS AS DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME, AND REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM JAILS AND POLICE LOCKUPS. OTHER AREAS DISCUSSED ARE MINORITIES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT, ROLE OF CORRECTIONS, AND WAIVER OF

JUVENILES TO ADULT COURT. THIS FINAL SECTION ALSO REVIEWS DUE PROCESS, RETURN OF JUVENILE JUSTICE TO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE, STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION AND MODEL LEGISLATION DEVELOPMENT, AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. AN APPENDIX DESCRIBES THE STRUCTURE OF THE OJJDP, AND MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES ARE SUMMARIZED WITH AVAILABLE RESULTS.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01058-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

90. **JUVENILE JUSTICE IN RURAL AMERICA. J. JANKOVIC, R. K. GREEN, and S. D. CRONK, Eds.** UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OFFICE OF CONTINUING SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION, KNOXVILLE, TN 37916. 148 p. 1980. **NCJ-74156**

READINGS ARE PRESENTED THAT DISCUSS THE DELIVERY OF RURAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES, IDENTIFY RURAL/URBAN DIFFERENCES IN DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY, EXPLORE THE RURAL RESPONSE TO MAJOR JUVENILE JUSTICE MANDATES, AND DESCRIBE PROGRAM STRATEGIES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF RURAL YOUTH. NOTING THAT 31 TO 42 PERCENT OF THIS COUNTRY'S CITIZENS LIVE IN RURAL/NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS, THE FIRST PAPER PRESENTS SEVERAL EXPLANATIONS FOR LOWER JUVENILE ARREST RATES IN RURAL AREAS: LESS CRIME, MORE STABLE POPULATIONS, LESS ALIENATION, AND MORE CONTROLS BY COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS. OTHER PAPERS PRESENT A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH INTO RURAL CRIME AND DELINQUENCY DURING 1930-1979; COMPARE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL JUVENILE COURT PRACTICES; AND OFFER SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING RURAL PROGRAMMING FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, SUCH AS DEVELOPING REGIONAL FACILITIES, SHELTER HOMES, AND TEMPORARY FOSTER HOMES. BY EXPLORING THE RESPONSE TO MAJOR JUVENILE JUSTICE MANDATES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF WEST VIRGINIA AND NEW JERSEY, IT IS SHOWN HOW STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA JUVENILE SYSTEM SOMETIMES IMPEDE EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY RESPONSES, AND HOW FIVE RURAL NEW JERSEY COUNTIES ARE AFFECTED BY STATUS OFFENDER LEGISLATION. SPECIAL NEEDS OF RURAL YOUTH ARE REVIEWED IN PAPERS THAT PRESENT A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF RURAL DELINQUENT YOUTH, A STUDY OF DRUG USE AND DELINQUENCY PATTERNS, AND AN EXAMINATION OF UNIQUE ISSUES CONCERNING RURAL RUNAWAYS AND THEIR SOCIAL NETWORKS. THE ISSUES OF CHILD ABUSE AND PROTECTION IN THE RURAL SETTING, THE USE OF SHORT TERM GROUP HOMES IN RURAL AREAS, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VOCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR ARE ALSO EXPLORED. A FINAL PAPER ELABORATES A PROBLEM SOLVING FRAMEWORK WHICH CONSIDERS THE NEED TO ASSESS POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF VARIOUS PROGRAM CHOICES. FOOTNOTES, TABULAR DATA, AND CHAPTER REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL PAPERS, SEE NCJ 74157-64.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01074-1.

91. **LEGISLATIVE MONITORING—CASE STUDIES FROM THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM.** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM, 505 EAST GREEN STREET, SUITE 210, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820; LEGIS 50/THE CENTER FOR LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT, 333 WEST COLFAX, DENVER, CO 80204. 163 p. 1980. **NCJ-72412**

INTERNS FOR THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM CONDUCTED A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE JUVENILE CODES OF OHIO, OKLAHOMA, ARIZONA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VIS-A-VIS RECENT NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS TO GAUGE THE EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION MANDATES. FOLLOWING PASSAGE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974, STATES WHICH RECEIVED FEDERAL FUNDS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO UPGRADE THEIR JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS HAD TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF REMOVING STATUS OFFENDERS OR NONOFFENDERS FROM SECURE FACILITIES AND SEPARATING CHILDREN FROM ADULTS INCARCERATED FOR COMMISSION OF A CRIME. THE LEGISLATION ALSO REQUIRED THAT THE STATES PROVIDE FOR AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF MONITORING JAILS, DETENTION FACILITIES, CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, AND NONSECURE FACILITIES. IN MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH THESE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, THE REPORT STUDIES DETENTION OF YOUTH AND THE TIMEFRAMES AND DECISIONMAKING POINTS WITHIN THE PROCESS. ALTHOUGH THESE FINAL REPORTS VARY IN THE ISSUES ADDRESSED, THERE ARE AT LEAST FIVE AREAS OF COMMON CONCERN: THE SPECIFICATION OF TIME LIMITS FOR FILING A PETITION, PROPER ADVISEMENT OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL PRIOR TO A DETENTION HEARING, FORMULATION OF A MORE EXACT DEFINITION OF THE INTAKE DIVERSION MECHANISM, SUBSTITUTION OF DISCRETION FOR SPECIFIC CRITERIA IN DETENTION DECISIONS, AND AUTOMATIC PERIODIC REVIEW OF DETENTION DECISIONS. THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THESE CASE STUDIES CLEARLY POINT TO AREAS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS OF ALL OF THESE STATES (AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) WHERE LEGISLATIVE INTENT IS NOT BEING FULFILLED. FLOW CHARTS, FOOTNOTES, AND COMMENTARY BY JUVENILE JUSTICE OFFICIALS ARE PROVIDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL STUDIES, SEE NCJ 72413-16.

Supplemental Notes: NCJ-72412—NCJ-72416 AVAILABLE ON MICROFICHE AS NCJ-72412.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01012-1.

92. **LEGISLATIVE RESOURCE MANUAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY ACT.** NATIONAL JUVENILE LAW CENTER, INC YOUTH LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT, 3701 LINDELL BLVD, 2ND FLOOR, PO BOX 14200, ST LOUIS, MO 63178. 353 p. 1979. **NCJ-65147**

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL IS TO PROVIDE A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM AREAS IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND TO OFFER LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE AND RELATED SOCIAL SERVICES. THE MAJOR SECTION OF THE MANUAL DESCRIBES EXISTING PRACTICES AND CORRECTIVE LEGISLATION, BEGINNING WITH THE SCOPE OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION. AN OVERVIEW IS PROVIDED OF LEGISLATIVE TRENDS, SUCH AS THE REMOVAL OF STATUS OFFENSES FROM THE DELINQUENCY CATEGORY, AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF DELINQUENCY JURISDICTION IS FURNISHED. DISCUSSION ALSO COVERS THE EXTENT OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENDERS, CITING PARTICULAR STATES AS EXAMPLES. THE WAIVER OF JURISDICTION, OR POWER OF THE JUVENILE COURT TO CAUSE A CHILD TO BE PROSECUTED AS AN ADULT, IS ANALYZED, AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE KENT CASE, THE FIRST CASE ARISING OUT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO BE REVIEWED BY THE SUPREME COURT, ARE EXAMINED. A REVIEW OF JUVENILE PRETRIAL PRACTICES, DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE, AND PROCEDURES FOR PLACING CHILDREN IN JAILS IS PROVIDED. ADDITIONAL SECTIONS DISCUSS THE BROAD DISPOSITIONAL POWER OF THE JUVENILE COURT, THE RIGHT OF APPEAL, AND THE RIGHTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED JUVENILES. CONFIDENTIALITY OF

PROCEEDINGS AND RECORDS AND MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT FOR MINORS ARE DISCUSSED, AND A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN IS GIVEN. A PRIMER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVOCATES LISTS RECOMMENDATIONS ON ORGANIZING A LEGISLATIVE AGENDA, USING NATIONAL JUVENILE ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS AS A LEGISLATIVE RESOURCE, AND OPTIONS FOR TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS. EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH SECTION.

Supplemental Notes: CONFERENCE HELD IN ST LOUIS, MO, NOVEMBER 11-13, 1979.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NATIONAL JUVENILE LAW CENTER; INC YOUTH LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT, 3701 LINDELL BLVD, 2ND FLOOR, PO BOX 14200, ST LOUIS, MO 63178; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM; GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01049-1.

93. **LITTLE SISTERS AND THE LAW. By C. H. MILTON, C. PIERCE, M. LYONS, and B. HIPPENSTEEL.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1800 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 87 p. 1977. **NCJ-42011**

THIS REPORT ATTEMPTS TO HIGHLIGHT OBVIOUS DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND OFFERS SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS. NEARLY 75 PERCENT OF FEMALES UNDER 18 WHO ARE ARRESTED AND INCARCERATED ARE CHARGED WITH STATUS OFFENSES SUCH AS DISOBEYING THEIR PARENTS, PROMISCUITY, RUNNING AWAY, AND OTHER ACTS FOR WHICH ADULTS CANNOT BE CHARGED AND BOYS INFREQUENTLY ARE. DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE CRIMES OF WHICH GIRLS ARE ACCUSED ARE CATEGORIZED AS LESS SERIOUS AND LESS HARMFUL TO SOCIETY, THEY ARE OFTEN HELD IN DETENTION FOR LONGER PERIODS OF TIME AND PLACED LESS FREQUENTLY IN COMMUNITY PROGRAMS THAN BOYS. THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS WHICH HOUSE JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS OFFER FEWER EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS, PROVIDE FEWER INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, AND ARE MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN THE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES. ALTHOUGH THIS VOLUME RAISES BROAD ISSUES ADDRESSING THE FAULTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, ITS SCOPE AND PURPOSE IS MUCH MORE NARROWLY DEFINED. PART ONE BRIEFLY DESCRIBES HOW DECISIONS ARE MADE IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUMMARIZES STUDIES WHICH REVEAL THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES, INCLUDING THE RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY OF EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS. PART TWO PROVIDES A PROFILE OF THE YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDER. PART THREE FOCUSES ON COMMUNITIES AND WHAT THEY CAN DO TO PREVENT GIRLS FROM BECOMING INVOLVED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AS WELL AS TO ASSIST THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO COURT. PART FOUR, THE RESOURCE SECTION, OFFERS INFORMATION ON PUBLICATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS. ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PROVIDED THROUGHOUT THE TEXT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20212.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

94. **NEW DIRECTIONS IN PROCESSING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS—THE DENVER MODEL. By L. E. COHEN.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 41 p. **NCJ-17420**

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESSING OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS BY FUNCTIONARIES OF THE DENVER JUVENILE COURT IS PRESENTED TO DEMONSTRATE HOW 'DUE PROCESS' PRINCIPLES ARE APPLIED IN CASE DISPOSITION FOR ALLEGED JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THIS IS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF REPORTS THAT ADDRESS ISSUES CONCERNING THE PROCESSING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THESE REPORTS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING USE DATA COLLECTED ON JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS IN DENVER DURING 1972. THIS DATA SOURCE IS PERHAPS ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE REPOSITORIES OF INFORMATION ON JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS PRESENTLY AVAILABLE. IN THIS REPORT, A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESSING OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS BY FUNCTIONARIES OF THE DENVER JUVENILE COURT IS PRESENTED IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE HOW THE PRINCIPLES OF 'DUE PROCESS' ARE BEING APPLIED IN THE DISPOSITION OF CASES OF ALLEGED JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN ONE COMMUNITY. THE COMPLEXITY OF THE JUVENILE DISPOSITION PROCESS IS ALSO ILLUSTRATED. THIS REPORT IS PART OF A UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE TO STATE AND LOCAL PLANNERS AND OTHER USERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS HOW AVAILABLE DATA CAN BE UTILIZED FOR SOLVING PRACTICAL PROBLEMS.

Supplemental Notes: UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00377-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

95. **PHILADELPHIA NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 138 p. **NCJ-16769**

DESCRIBES PROJECT ORGANIZATION, REFERRAL SOURCES AND DIVERSION PROCEDURES, INTAKE, ASSESSMENT, AND TERMINATION PROCEDURES, DIRECT SERVICES, REFERRAL SERVICES, TRAINING AND PERSONNEL SERVICES, AND OPERATING COSTS. DURING THE YEARS 1966-72, GANG WARFARE AND DEATHS RELATED TO GANG WARFARE ESCALATED IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, TO LEVELS FAR BEYOND THAT OF ANY OTHER MAJOR CITY. IN THIS SETTING THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER (NYRC) BEGAN OPERATIONS IN THE SPRING OF 1971. NYRC, WHICH CONCENTRATES ON PROVIDING INDIVIDUAL CASEWORK AND FOLLOW-UP SERVICES, UTILIZES THE RESOURCES OF OVER 190 AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE SERVICES TO YOUTH. THE INDIVIDUAL CASEWORK, COUPLED WITH A WELL DEVELOPED RESOURCE NETWORK, MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE AN ENTIRE RANGE OF SERVICES--COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, ORTHOPEDIC AND MEDICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES, EMERGENCY HOUSING OR GROUP HOME CARE, RECREATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS, AND DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT. THIS DOCUMENT PRESENTS A DISCUSSION OF PROJECT ORGANIZATION, COVERING SPONSORSHIP, NYRC'S NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED FACILITY, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE. REFERRAL SOURCES AND DIVERSION PROCEDURES ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH INTAKE, ASSESSMENT, AND TERMINATION PROCEDURES. ATTENTION IS DEVOTED TO DIRECT SERVICES PROVIDED BY NYRC, FOCUSING ON COUNSELING AND REFERRAL, GANG WORK, EMPLOYMENT, TUTORING, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES LEGAL AND PROBATION COUNSELING, AND HOUSING. FOLLOWING A SHORT SECTION ON REFERRAL SERVICES, COMMENTS ARE MADE ON TRAINING AND PERSONNEL SYSTEMS, PROJECT OPERATING COSTS, AND PROJECT EVALUATION. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN PURCHASE OF

SERVICE AGREEMENTS, JOB DESCRIPTIONS, A LIST OF COOPERATING AGENCIES, AND CLIENT AND PROGRAM FORMS.

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00298-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

96. PUBLICITY STRATEGIES. ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 18 p. 1978.

NCJ-51320

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PUBLICITY PLAN, METHODS TO BE USED UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS, AND SPECIFIC STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN PURSUING A NUMBER OF TYPES OF CAMPAIGNS ARE DISCUSSED. PUBLIC EDUCATION, RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS, ATTRACTING FUNDING, LOBBYING PUBLIC OFFICIALS, AND ENLISTING COMMUNITY SUPPORT ARE CITED AS SOME OF THE REASONS WHY A JUVENILE PROGRAM NEEDS PUBLICITY. A GENERAL ACTION PLAN IS PRESENTED, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS: GOAL SETTING, DETERMINATION OF THEME, AUDIENCE TO BE REACHED, GEOGRAPHIC AREAS TO BE COVERED, BUDGET ALLOTMENT, APPOINTMENT OF A PUBLICITY DIRECTOR, METHODS TO BE USED, TIME FRAME, ANTICIPATED RESULTS, AND EVALUATION METHODS. BEFORE WEIGHING THE DIFFERENT MEDIA AND PUBLIC RELATIONS TECHNIQUES THAT MIGHT BE USED, IT IS IMPORTANT TO ASSESS THE AGENCY'S STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES IN ORDER TO MATCH AGENCY NEEDS AND RESOURCES WITH THE APPROPRIATE CAMPAIGN METHOD. QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THIS ARE LISTED. THREE BASIC PUBLICITY STRATEGIES ARE CONSIDERED: MASS MEDIA CAMPAIGN, PUBLIC RELATIONS, AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS. A MASS MEDIA CAMPAIGN UTILIZES THE POPULAR PRESS TO INFORM AND INTEREST THE GENERAL PUBLIC ABOUT THE MATTERS PUBLICIZED. A PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGN INVOLVES PLAYING THE LEAD ROLE IN DESIGNING SUCH ACTIVITIES AS INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND GENERAL IMAGE BUILDING. A COMMUNITY RELATIONS CAMPAIGN INVOLVES WORKING WITH INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY TO CULTIVATE AN INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION IN THE AGENCY'S ACTIVITIES. THE PROS AND CONS OF EACH OF THESE THREE TYPES OF CAMPAIGNS ARE DISCUSSED AND STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN EACH OF THESE TYPES OF CAMPAIGNS ARE DESCRIBED. OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES ON PUBLICITY TECHNIQUES ARE CITED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

STATISTICAL STUDIES

97. **ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA TO STUDY SERIOUS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, MONOGRAPH 1—JUVENILE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN THE UNITED STATES—ITS TRENDS AND PATTERNS. By M. J. MCDERMOTT and M. J. HINDELANG.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 116 p. 1981. **NCJ-74079**

THIS MONOGRAPH PROVIDES A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SERIOUS CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE CRIMES AND OFFENDERS CHANGE OVER TIME. THE ANALYSIS INVOLVED ASSESSMENT OF THE PATTERNS OF OFFENDING BETWEEN 1973 AND 1977. THREE AGE GROUPS OF OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED: JUVENILE OFFENDERS UNDER AGE 18, YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS BETWEEN AGES 18 AND 20, AND ADULT OFFENDERS AGE 21 OR OLDER. THE DATA ARE DERIVED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY, AND THE TOTAL ANNUAL SAMPLE OF ABOUT 60,000 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTS ABOUT 136,000 INDIVIDUALS. TWO BASIC QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED: (1) HAS THE RAW NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY JUVENILES INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE 1973-1977 PERIOD? AND (2) HAS THE PROPORTION OF OFFENSES ATTRIBUTABLE TO JUVENILES INCREASED? THE CRIMES ANALYZED INCLUDED RAPE, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, PERSONAL LARCENY (PURSESNATCHING AND POCKETPICKING), AND COMMERCIAL ROBBERY. TWO POLICY-RELEVANT CONCLUSIONS EMERGED. FIRST, JUVENILE CRIME IS LESS SERIOUS, IN TERMS OF WEAPONS USE, COMPLETION OF THEFT, FINANCIAL LOSS, AND RATE OF INJURY, THAN ADULT CRIME. SECOND, JUVENILE CRIME DID NOT BECOME INCREASINGLY SERIOUS OVER THE 5-YEAR PERIOD STUDIED. THE TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF PERSONAL CRIMES ATTRIBUTABLE TO JUVENILES REMAINED STABLE; MOST RAPES WERE COMMITTED BY ADULTS, WHEREAS THE MAJORITY OF PERSONAL LARCENIES WERE COMMITTED BY JUVENILES OR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. DATA ALSO INDICATED THAT JUVENILES RATHER THAN OLDER OFFENDERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO ACT IN GROUPS OF THREE OR MORE AND THAT THE USE OF WEAPONS INCREASED WITH THE ADVANCING AGE OF THE OFFENDER. AMONG ALL THREE OFFENDER AGE GROUPS, THE RATE OF PHYSICAL INJURY TO VICTIMS DID NOT INCREASE IN THE PERIOD STUDIED. JUVENILES WERE LESS INVOLVED IN ROBBERIES OF BUSINESSES THAN IN ROBBERIES OF PERSONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION LIES IN ITS FAILURE TO SUPPORT POPULAR OPINION ABOUT THE INCREASE IN THE EXTENT AND SERIOUSNESS OF JUVENILE CRIME. INCLUDED ARE TABLES, GRAPHS, 16 NOTES AND REFERENCES, AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, OFFENDER AGE DATA, AND CRIME DEFINITIONS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE .ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01095-4.

98. **ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA TO STUDY SERIOUS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, MONOGRAPH 2—JUVENILE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR—ANALYSIS OF RATES AND VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS. By M. J. HINDELANG and M. J. MCDERMOTT.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 129 p. 1981. **NCJ-74080**

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY (NCS) FOR THE YEARS 1973-1977 ARE USED TO ADDRESS MAJOR QUESTIONS REGARDING CRIMES OF RAPE, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, AND PERSONAL LARCENY COMMITTED BY JUVENILES UNDER AGE 18, YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AGES 18-20, AND ADULTS AGE 21 OR OLDER. RESEARCHERS EXAMINED POSSIBLE VARIATIONS IN RATES OF VICTIMIZATION OF PARTICULAR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS ACCORDING TO OFFENDER AGE, VARIATIONS IN RATES OF OFFENDING ACCORDING TO OFFENDERS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND THE TENDENCY OF VICTIMS TO BE VICTIMIZED BY OFFENDERS WITH SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. THE ANNUAL SAMPLE OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY DATA IS ABOUT 60,000 HOUSEHOLDS, REPRESENTING 136,000 INDIVIDUALS. ANALYSIS OF THE RISK AND SERIOUSNESS OF VICTIMIZATION SHOWS THAT IN THE TOTAL POPULATION THE RISK OF BEING VICTIMIZED BY A JUVENILE IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE RISK OF VICTIMIZATION BY AN ADULT. AN INDIVIDUAL'S AGE WAS A STRONG CORRELATE TO THE RISK OF BEING VICTIMIZED BY A PARTICULAR OFFENDER AGE GROUP. OTHER VICTIMIZATION FACTORS ASSESSED WERE VICTIM SEX, RACE, FAMILY INCOME, AND MARITAL STATUS. MALES HAD A RATE OF OFFENDING ABOUT 4 TO 15 TIMES THAT OF FEMALES, AND BLACKS HAD A RATE OF OFFENDING ABOUT 5 TIMES THAT OF WHITES. THE RATE OF OFFENDING WAS GREATEST IN THE 18-YEAR-OLD TO 20-YEAR-OLD AGE GROUP. FURTHER, MALE OFFENDERS VICTIMIZED MALES IN ABOUT 7 OUT OF 10 PER-

SONAL CRIMES, REGARDLESS OF OFFENDER AGE. AS FEMALES OFFENDERS GREW OLDER, THEY INCREASINGLY VICTIMIZED MALES. ALTHOUGH WHITE OFFENDERS VICTIMIZED WHITES ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY, BLACK OFFENDERS VICTIMIZED WHITES IN A MAJORITY OF PERSONAL CRIMES. STRANGER-TO-STRANGER OFFENDING WAS MORE LIKELY WHEN THE VICTIM WAS A MALE, OLDER, AND OF A DIFFERENT RACE THAN THE OFFENDER. INCLUDED ARE THE TABLES, GRAPHS, AND 40 REFERENCES. NCS DATA AND A DELINQUENCY INDEX ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01097-1.

99. ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA TO STUDY SERIOUS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, MONOGRAPH 3—JUVENILE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS. By J. H. LAUB and M. J. HINDELANG. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 121 p. 1980. **NCJ-75127**

THIS REPORT USES THE 1973 TO 1977 NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY VICTIMIZATION DATA TO ADDRESS THREE MAJOR QUESTIONS CONCERNING PERSONAL CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES, YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, AND ADULTS ACROSS URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS. THE PERSONAL CRIMES OF RAPE, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, AND PERSONAL LARCENY (PURSE SNATCHING AND POCKET PICKING) AND THE COMMERCIAL CRIME OF ROBBERY ARE EXAMINED. THE QUESTIONS FOCUS ON THE PATTERNS, NATURE, AND CONSEQUENCES OF VICTIMIZATION ACROSS URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS. THE ANALYSIS OF VICTIMIZATION PATTERNS ACROSS THE URBAN-RURAL DIMENSION SHOWED THAT OVERALL VICTIMIZATION RATES WERE HIGHER IN URBAN THAN IN SUBURBAN AND RURAL AREAS. ASSAULT, WHILE QUITE COMMON IN BOTH URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, ACCOUNTED FOR A LARGER PROPORTION OF ALL RURAL CRIMES THAN URBAN CRIMES. THESE PATTERNS HELD FOR JUVENILES, YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, AND ADULTS. DATA ON THE NATURE OF VICTIMIZATION ACROSS THE URBAN-RURAL DIMENSION INDICATED A LARGER PROPORTION OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY STRANGERS IN URBAN AREAS, WHILE LONE OFFENDERS WERE MORE PREVALENT IN RURAL AREAS. FINALLY, AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF VICTIMIZATION ACCORDING TO THE EXTENT OF URBANIZATION REVEALED THERE WERE NO SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PROPORTION OF COMPLETED ROBBERIES ACROSS THE URBAN-RURAL DIMENSION FOR ANY OF THE OFFENDER AGE GROUPS. FINANCIAL LOSS DID NOT VARY WITH THE EXTENT OF URBANIZATION AND MOST FINANCIAL LOSSES REPORTED BY VICTIMS WERE RELATIVELY SMALL. IN ADDITION, THE PROPORTION OF THE VICTIMS INJURED DURING THE COURSE OF A ROBBERY OR ASSAULT WAS THE SAME IN URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS. HOWEVER, THE PROPORTION OF INJURED VICTIMS INCREASES WITH THE AGE OF THE OFFENDER FOR THE CRIME OF ROBBERY. SIX FIGURES AND 14 TABLES PRESENT STATISTICS AND CRIME RATES DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT. NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY DATA AND SURVEY INSTRUMENTS ARE APPENDED. APPROXIMATELY 50 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED.)

Supplemental Notes: NUMBER 3 IN A 5 PART VICTIMIZATION SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01094-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

100. ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA TO STUDY SERIOUS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, MONOGRAPH 4—JUVENILE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND ITS RELATION TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. By K. R. DANSER and J. H. LAUB. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 121 p. 1981. **NCJ-76217**

THIS STUDY USED QUARTERLY OFFENDING DATA TO EXAMINE THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OVER TIME. THE OFFENDING DATA RATES WERE DERIVED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIMS AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY (1973 TO 1978). THE FINDINGS DID NOT DEMONSTRATE AN IMPORTANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND THE RATE OF OFFENDING INDICATORS USED. A TOTAL RATE OF OFFENDING IN PERSONAL CRIMES (RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, SIMPLE ASSAULT, AND PERSONAL LARCENY) AS WELL AS CRIME SPECIFIC RATES FOR ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, AND SIMPLE ASSAULT WERE EXAMINED. THE ANALYSIS FOCUSED ON THREE MAJOR ISSUES. FIRST, THE GENERAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (UNEMPLOYMENT, CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT) AND OVERALL RATES OF OFFENDING (TOTAL, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, AND SIMPLE ASSAULT) WAS ANALYZED WITH RESULTS SUGGESTING NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE TWO CATEGORIES OF INDICATORS. THE SECOND ISSUE ADDRESSED WAS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE-RACE-SEX-SPECIFIC UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND COMPARABLE RATES OF OFFENDING. WITH TWO EXCEPTIONS, THIS ANALYSIS INDICATED VIRTUALLY NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUARTERLY FLUCTUATIONS IN THE SPECIFIC UNEMPLOYMENT AND OFFENDING RATES STUDIED. THE THIRD MAJOR ISSUE EXPLORED WAS THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADULT UNEMPLOYMENT AND JUVENILE CRIME. SEX-SPECIFIC AND RACE-SPECIFIC ADULT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES WERE CORRELATED WITH COMPARABLE SEX AND RACE SPECIFIC OFFENDING RATES FOR JUVENILE (AGE 12 TO 17) AND YOUTHFUL (AGE 18 TO 20) OFFENDERS. OUT OF 32 RELATIONSHIPS, ONLY 4 WERE FOUND TO BE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. OVERALL, THIS EFFORT TO CORRELATE VARIOUS ECONOMIC INDICES WITH RATES OF OFFENDING REVEALED FEW SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS, AND THESE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS WERE MOST LIKELY EXPLAINED BY THE LAWS OF PROBABILITY IN THAT AS THE NUMBER OF REGRESSION ANALYSES INCREASED, THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS FOUND INCREASED AS WELL. TABULAR DATA ARE SUPPLIED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE ANNOTATIONS AND REFERENCES FROM THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT, THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW SCHEDULE, OFFENDER AGE IN NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW SCHEDULE, OFFENDER AGE IN NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY DATA, POPULATION BASE ESTIMATES, AND TYPE OF CRIME DEFINITIONS. OVER 50 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NUMBER 4 OF 5 PART VICTIMIZATION SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01101-2; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

101. CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—A REPORT ON THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS OF 1974. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 242 p. 1979. **NCJ-57946**

SPONSORED BY LEAA IN 1971, 1973, AND 1974, THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS HAS PROVIDED THREE COUNTS OF FACILITIES IN THE PUBLIC, NON-FEDERAL SECTOR. BY EXTENDING ITS COVER-

AGE TO FACILITIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, THE 1974 CENSUS YIELDED THE FIRST NATIONAL TALLY OF DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE ENUMERATION DETERMINED THAT PRIVATE FACILITIES WERE FAR MORE PREVALENT YET COST LESS TO OPERATE THAN PUBLIC FACILITIES, BUT THAT THE LATTER HOUSED A FAR GREATER NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AND HAD A MORE FAVORABLE RATIO OF RESIDENTS TO STAFF.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00888-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

102. **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—A REPORT ON THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS OF 1973.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 154 p. 1977. **NCJ-44777**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS FINDINGS FROM THE 1973 CENSUS OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OPERATED BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. THIS CENSUS WAS THE SECOND IN A SERIES THAT BEGAN IN 1971, AND SELECTED 1971 AND 1973 DATA ARE COMPARED IN THE REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00637-0.

103. **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—A REPORT ON THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS OF 1975.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 196 p. 1979. **NCJ-58139**

THIS REPORT, COVERING THE NATION AS A WHOLE, PRESENTS FINDINGS OF THE 1975 JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, AS WELL AS SELECTED DATA FROM PREVIOUS ENUMERATIONS IN THE SERIES.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00888-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

104. **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—ADVANCE REPORT ON THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS OF 1972-73.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON, DC 20233. 14 p. 1975. **NCJ-19226**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS IN THIS SERIES ARE DESCRIBED BELOW.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00333-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

105. **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—ADVANCE REPORT ON THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS OF 1974.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-38820**

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM THE 1974 CENSUS OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, THE THIRD IN A SERIES SURVEYING SUCH FACILITIES OPERATED BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00492-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

106. **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—ADVANCE REPORT ON THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS OF 1975. By M. S. RUSSELL.** US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON, DC 20233. 45 p. 1977. **NCJ-43528**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM THE 1975 CENSUS OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND PROVIDES COMPARISONS OF 1974 AND 1975 DATA. THIS IS THE FOURTH IN A SERIES OF SURVEYS OF FACILITIES OPERATED BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SECOND CANVASS OF PRIVATELY OPERATED ONES.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00599-3.

107. **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—ADVANCE REPORT ON THE 1977 CENSUS OF PRIVATE JUVENILE FACILITIES.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 4 p. 1979. **NCJ-60968**

DATA FROM THE 1977 CENSUS OF PRIVATE JUVENILE FACILITIES, CONDUCTED EARLY IN 1978 BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM AND SUMMARIZED FOR THIS PRELIMINARY REPORT. TABULAR DATA ARE BROKEN DOWN BY YEAR (1974, 1975, AND 1977), BY TYPE OF FACILITY (OPEN OR INSTITUTIONAL), AND BY STATE (50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA). PRELIMINARY RESULTS POINT TO A 7-PERCENT INCREASE IN PRIVATE JUVENILE FACILITIES FROM 1975 TO 1977 AS OPPOSED TO THE 7-PERCENT DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FACILITIES OPERATED DIRECTLY BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THE GREATER RELIANCE BY JUVENILE AUTHORITIES ON THE 'OPEN' TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS MORE AVAILABLE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR THAN FROM THE GOVERNMENT. NONOFFENDERS, SUCH AS ABUSED CHILDREN, MENTALLY RETARDED YOUNGSTERS, ETC., PREDOMINATED AMONG THE JUVENILES HOUSED IN PRIVATE FACILITIES; NEXT MOST NUMEROUS WERE STATUS OFFENDERS AND DELINQUENTS. IN CONTRAST, THE LARGEST NUMBER OF YOUTHS HELD IN PUBLIC FACILITIES (86 PERCENT) WERE DELINQUENTS. ONLY 11 PERCENT WERE STATUS OFFENDERS, AND 3 PERCENT WERE NONOFFENDERS. IN ADDITION, BOYS GREATLY OUTNUMBERED GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE FACILITY SYSTEM AS A WHOLE, BUT THE PROPORTION OF GIRLS WAS NOTABLY HIGHER IN THE PRIVATE THAN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (30 PERCENT VERSUS 16 PERCENT). DATA ON RACIAL COMPOSITION REVEAL THAT BLACK YOUTHS CONSTITUTED A MARKEDLY SMALLER PROPORTION OF THE PRIVATE THAN OF THE PUBLIC TOTAL (ONE-FIFTH AS COMPARED WITH ONE-THIRD). FEW PRIVATE FACILITIES REPORT OCCUPANCY IN EXCESS OF DESIGN CAPACITY, AS OPPOSED TO PUBLIC FACILITIES WHICH ARE OFTEN SUBJECT TO A HIGH DEGREE OF OVERCROWDING. THE LARGEST INCREASES OF JUVENILES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR OCCURRED IN OHIO, KANSAS, AND MINNESOTA; THE HIGHEST RATIOS OF JUVENILES PER 100,000 POPULATION PREVAILED IN ALASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA. A FEW FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

108. **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY—ADVANCE REPORT ON THE 1977 CENSUS OF PUBLIC JUVENILE FACILITIES.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 4 p. 1979. **NCJ-60967**

PRELIMINARY DATA FROM THE 1977 CENSUS OF PUBLIC JUVENILE FACILITIES, CONDUCTED EARLY IN 1978 BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, ARE PRESENTED IN THREE TABLES AND SUMMARIZED IN THIS ADVANCE REPORT. THE TABLES CONTAIN SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC JUVENILE CUSTODY RESIDENTS AND FACILITIES BY YEAR (1971, 1973 THROUGH 1975, AND 1977), BY TYPE OF FACILITY (1977), AND BY STATE (50 STATES INCLUDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA). DATA SHOW THAT THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS HOUSED NATIONWIDE IN PUBLICLY OPERATED FACILITIES FOR JUVENILES DECREASED BY ABOUT 3,200 IN-

DIVIDUALS (7 PERCENT) DURING A 2.5-YEAR PERIOD, WHEREAS THE NUMBER OF FACILITIES INCREASED NEARLY 14 PERCENT. IN ADDITION, THE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC CUSTODY RESIDENTS AS OPPOSED TO THE INCREASED NUMBERS OF JUVENILES IN 'OPEN' FACILITIES IS INDICATIVE OF THE TREND TO DIVERT JUVENILES FROM INSTITUTIONS TO SMALL, COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENCES NEAR THEIR HOMES. MOST YOUTHS HAD BEEN DETAINED PENDING DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES, WHILE VIRTUALLY ALL THE REST HAD BEEN COMMITTED FOLLOWING ADJUDICATION OR OTHER FORMAL PROCEEDINGS. A SMALL NUMBER WERE BEING HOUSED ON THE BASIS OF VOLUNTARY ADMISSION. MOST YOUTHS HAD COMMITTED DELINQUENT ACTS, FOLLOWED BY STATUS OFFENSES (1 IN 10 JUVENILES). THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN CUSTODY DECLINED, BLACK YOUTHS CONSTITUTED A THIRD OF ALL RESIDENTS, AND HISPANICS CONSTITUTED 9 PERCENT. TURNOVER RATES AT PUBLIC JUVENILE FACILITIES WERE HIGH, APPROXIMATELY 614,000 ADMISSIONS AND 622,000 DEPARTURES NATIONWIDE IN 1977. DESPITE THE REDUCED NUMBER OF YOUTHS IN CUSTODY AND THE PREVALENCE OF LOW OCCUPANCY RATES, STAFF SIZE AND EXPENDITURES CONTINUED TO RISE. ALSO, ABOUT THREE OF EVERY FIVE STATES EXPERIENCED A DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES HELD IN PUBLIC FACILITIES BETWEEN MID-1975 AND THE END OF 1977. THE HIGHEST RATIOS OF JUVENILES PER 100,000 POPULATION PREVAILED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FOLLOWED BY NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA. SOME FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

109. **JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1974. By J. CORBETT and T. S. VEREB.** NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE, 701 FORBES AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA 15219. 35 p.
NCJ-39721

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS ESTIMATES, ANALYSES, AND TABULAR ACCOUNTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES AND DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1974. THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATES WERE EXTRAPOLATED FROM THE DATA SUBMITTED BY REPORTING COURTS: TOTAL DELINQUENCY CASES, THE RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES, TOTAL DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES, AND THE RATE OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES. THESE ESTIMATES ARE FURTHER CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF COURT (URBAN, SEMI-URBAN, RURAL); SEX; AND METHOD OF CASE HANDLING (JUDICIAL OR NON-JUDICIAL). THE APPENDIX PRESENTS DATA SUBMITTED BY REPORTING COURTS LISTED BY STATE, COUNTY, DISTRICT, OR CITY. SMALL COURTS ARE GROUPED INTO A SINGLE ENTRY FOR EACH STATE. DATA PRESENTED INCLUDE JUDICIAL AND NON-JUDICIAL DELINQUENCY (EXCEPT TRAFFIC) CASES, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS. THE MAXIMUM AGE OF THE JUVENILE OVER WHICH EACH COURT HAS JURISDICTION IS ALSO LISTED. BLANK DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS UTILIZED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

110. **STATE AND LOCAL PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS. M. MARBROOK, Ed.** US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON, DC 20233. 186 p. 1978.
NCJ-41335

THIS REPORT PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES CONDUCTED IN 1976 BY THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY WAS TO OBTAIN DATA ON THE ORGANIZATION, JURISDICTION, FUNDING, STAFFING, AND CASELOAD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES TO UPDATE THE DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ('CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN REGIONS 1-10'; 10 VOLUMES, NCJ-19730-38 AND NCJ-15151). THE REPORT CONTAINS TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES BY FUNCTION, BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, BY NUMBER OF CLIENTS UNDER SUPERVISION, AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDING. OTHER TABLES PRESENT THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY TYPE AND THE NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY SEX, AGE (ADULT OR JUVENILE), AND OFFENSE TYPE (FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR FOR ADULTS; STATUS OFFENSE OR DELINQUENT ACT FOR JUVENILES). DATA ARE ALSO PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER OF PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES DURING 1976. MOST TABLES DISPLAY DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL STATES AND THE AGGREGATE OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL AGENCIES WITHIN THE STATE. THE REPORT ALSO CONTAINS A PROFILE OF THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEM IN EACH STATE, DESCRIBING EACH AGENCY'S LEGAL AUTHORIZATION, ORGANIZATION, PERSONNEL, AND FUNDING SOURCE (FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL). DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS USED IN THE REPORT AND A COPY OF THE DATA COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

EVALUATION STUDIES

111. **ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, ACORN PARK, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02140. 28 p. 1979. **NCJ-61239**

THIS MONITORING PROTOCOL EXPLAINS APPROACHES TO MONITORING OR PROGRAM ASSESSMENT. TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE PLANNING FOR AND CONDUCTING THE MONITORING AND USING MONITORING INFORMATION. THE BOOKLET WAS WRITTEN IN RESPONSE TO NEEDS OF CITIZEN'S ADVOCACY GROUPS, POLICYMAKERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MONITORING JUVENILE PROGRAMS AS AN AID TO JUDGING THE QUALITY OF CARE GIVEN CLIENTS. PLANNING FOR MONITORING INCLUDES DEFINING THE SCOPE OF THE EFFORT, BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH THE PROGRAM TO BE MONITORED, AND PREPARING THE TEAM WHO WILL ACTUALLY DO THE MONITORING. CONDUCTING THE MONITORING INVOLVES CONTACTING THE PROGRAM, INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT ONSITE VISITS AND DATA-GATHERING TECHNIQUES. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ARE PROVIDED ON HOW TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS AND WRITTEN INFORMATION, WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN OBSERVING A PROGRAM, HOW TO SELECT AND ORGANIZE MONITORS AND THE DUTIES OF A TEAM LEADER, AND HOW TO INTERPRET DATA. THE MONITORING EFFORT IS CULMINATED IN THE WAYS IN WHICH THE GATHERED INFORMATION IS USED. EVERY EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO ANALYZE THE DATA PROMPTLY AND DISSEMINATE THE FINDINGS TO ENSURE THAT PROGRAM CHANGES AND OTHER RELATED WORK CAN PROCEED ON SCHEDULE. THE FINAL REPORT SHOULD CONTAIN THE PURPOSE OF EFFORT, BASIC PROGRAM INFORMATION, SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDED ACTION STEPS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

112. **DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS—THE NEED FOR A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION STRATEGIES (FROM HOW WELL DOES IT WORK?—REVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, 1978). By A. P. CARDARELLI and C. P. SMITH.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 25 p. 1979. **NCJ-64122**

GIVEN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS, MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO INTERAGENCY COORDINATION AND COMPETENT PROGRAM EVALUATION. THE LACK OF EVALUATION RESEARCH ON DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS IS CITED. THE ROLE OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN JUVENILE CRIME REDUCTION IS NOTED, AND CONCEPTUAL ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH PREVENTION ARE IDENTIFIED. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROJECTS ARE SYNTHESIZED ACCORDING TO CONTEXT, CLIENT IDENTIFICATION, INTERVENTION STRATEGIES, AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. LOGICAL LINKAGES BETWEEN ELEMENTS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE PROPOSED. ATTENTION IS PAID TO EXTERNAL LINKAGES, PROGRAM CONSTRAINTS, EARLY INTERVENTION VERSUS NONINTERVENTION, AND PREVENTION AS THE REINFORCEMENT OF POSITIVE ATTITUDES. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS THAT INHIBIT PROGRAM INITIATION AND EVALUATION AND OVER WHICH PROGRAM DIRECTORS HAVE NO CONTROL ARE DELINEATED. BECAUSE OF EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT MOST ADOLESCENTS PHASE OUT OF DELINQUENCY, THE ARTICLE RECOMMENDS THAT SPECIAL CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO THESE ADOLESCENTS MOST IN NEED OF SERVICES. THE IMPORTANCE OF COMBINED PROGRAM DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION, AND MODIFICATION IS EMPHASIZED. CHARTS AND NOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: THE BOOK IN WHICH THIS ARTICLE APPEARS IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS AT $8.00. STOCK ORDER NO. 027-000-00882-8.

113. **EVALUATION ISSUES. By P. TRAINER.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 23 p. 1978. **NCJ-51305**

GUIDELINES TO HELP PROGRAMS DETERMINE WHEN EVALUATION IS THE APPROPRIATE MEANS OF GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT A PROJECT ARE PRESENTED IN A MANUAL PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, LEAA. TYPES OF INFORMATION-GATHERING ACTIVITIES--ASSESSMENT, MONITORING, EVALUATION--AND TYPES OF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH--EFFORT, EFFICIENCY, OPERATION, EFFECTIVENESS OF PERFORMANCE, ADEQUACY OF PERFORMANCE--ARE DISTINGUISHED. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROCESS AND IMPACT EVALUATION ARE EXPLAINED, AND THE USES OF INFORMATION PRODUCED BY BOTH KINDS OF EVALUATION ARE DESCRIBED. A LIST OF

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED BEFORE DECIDING TO UNDERTAKE AN EVALUATION IS PRESENTED. THE QUESTIONS CONCERN WHETHER EVALUATION FINDINGS ACTUALLY WOULD BE USED, WHETHER THE PROJECT IS EVALUABLE, AND WHETHER THE RESOURCES (ESPECIALLY STAFF) NEEDED TO CONDUCT THE EVALUATION ARE AVAILABLE. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES FOR EVALUATION ACTIVITIES ARE CITED, AS ARE PUBLICATIONS DETAILING THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF EVALUATION OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS IN GENERAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS IN PARTICULAR. A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE TECHNICAL TASKS INVOLVED IN EVALUATION--FORMULATING THE QUESTION, DESIGNING INSTRUMENTS OR TECHNIQUES FOR MEASUREMENT, DESIGNING THE STUDY, COLLECTING DATA, USING RESULTS--IS PRESENTED. COMMON MODELS (DESIGNS) FOR EVALUATION STUDIES ARE NOTED. A LIST OF REFERENCES AND AN ADMINISTRATIVE CHECKLIST FOR REVIEWING EVALUATION PLANS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

114. EVALUATION RESEARCH—A GUIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PROJECTS. By B. GALAWAY and J. HUDSON. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES, INC, 2105 EAST SECOND STREET, DULUTH, MN 55812; NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VA 22209. 22 p. **NCJ-76214**

THIS DOCUMENT IS DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PROJECTS WITH THE USE OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IN MONITORING AND IMPROVING THEIR PROJECTS. WHILE THE EXAMPLES USED IN THE DOCUMENT RELATE TO SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE, THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES AND METHODS ARE GENERIC TO THE EVALUATION OF VIRTUALLY ALL JUVENILE JUSTICE PROJECTS. THE GUIDE IS STRUCTURED ACCORDING TO THE LOGICAL STEPS INVOLVED IN PLANNING AND CONDUCTING A PROJECT EVALUATION. IT BEGINS WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE PREREQUISITES FOR CONDUCTING EVALUATION RESEARCH, INCLUDING REEXAMINATION OF THE PROJECT'S PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES AND DETERMINING BOTH THE INTENDED USE AND THE FOCUS OF THE EVALUATION. THE SECOND STEP IS PERFORMING AN EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A CONCEPTUAL MODEL THAT SPECIFIES THE INTENDED PROJECT PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES. THEN, THE METHODS OF FORMATIVE RESEARCH ARE TO BE UTILIZED FOR REFINING THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL INTO AN OPERATIONAL MODEL OF HOW THE PROJECT ACTUALLY FUNCTIONS. THE FINAL STEP IS EMPLOYING THE METHODS OF SUMMATIVE RESEARCH TO DETERMINE THE PROJECT'S EFFECTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

115. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—PRIORITY AREAS FOR EVALUATION AND RESEARCH—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. By J. P. WALKER. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, 1960 KENNY ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43210. 1976. **NCJ-32489**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FILLING POLICY-RELEVANT VOIDS AND GAPS IN THE KNOWLEDGE BASE OF THE FIELD OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. MAJOR ASSESSMENT FINDINGS DEMONSTRATE THE NEED TO CONDUCT FURTHER RESEARCH ON THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMATIC AREAS: THE FEASIBILITY OF UTILIZING SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY DATA FOR FUNDING ALLOCATION DECISIONS BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, BUILDING, AND GRADE LEVEL; THE TRAINING AND INFORMATION NEEDS OF STATE PLANNING AGENCY EVALUATORS FOR APPROVING AND MONITORING EVALUATION COMPONENTS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS; A BASIS OF COMPARATIVE SUCCESS FOR ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS; THE EFFECTS OF 'PARENTAL CONSENT' STATUTES ON THE DELIVERY OF PREVENTION SERVICES TO YOUTH; THE PROS AND CONS OF FEDERAL SEED MONEY GRANTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PRACTITIONERS; PREVENTION PRACTITIONERS' SENSITIVITY TO EVALUATION PROBLEMS AND PROCEDURES; AND THE NATURE OF EXTERNAL PROGRAM LINKAGES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PRACTITIONER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT) FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DELINQUENCY, PREVENTION, SEE NCJ-32487-88 AND NCJ-32490.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

116. JUVENILE DIVERSION—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1—SUMMARY REPORT. By A. RUTHERFORD and R. MCDERMOTT. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. 56 p. 1976. **NCJ-32847**

THIS ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TRADITIONAL AND MODERN JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMS, IS BASED ON BOTH AN ANALYSIS OF EXISTING LITERATURE AND SITE VISITS TO SELECTED PROJECTS. DISCUSSION OF THE CONCEPT OF JUVENILE DIVERSION HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED BY A LACK OF RIGOROUS DEFINITION AND CAREFUL MEASUREMENT OF ITS IMPACT. THIS STUDY, WHICH IS PART OF LEAA'S NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM, ATTEMPTS TO CLARIFY THE DEFINITIONAL PROBLEM AND TO EXPLAIN EXISTING DIVERSION PROCESSES. MAJOR ISSUES IN JUVENILE DIVERSION ARE OUTLINED IN THE INTRODUCTION. A DISTINCTION IS MADE BETWEEN 'TRADITIONAL' DIVERSION WHICH SEEKS WAYS OF PREVENTING CERTAIN JUVENILES FROM ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND 'NEW' DIVERSION WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY AN ARRAY OF PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH IN AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE PENETRATION INTO THE SYSTEM. RESEARCH LITERATURE ON JUVENILE DIVERSION IS CATEGORIZED AND REVIEWED IN THE NEXT SECTION. A DIVERSION TYPOLOGY IS THEN OFFERED, STRESSING THE ORGANIZATIONAL DYNAMICS OF DIVERSION PROGRAMMING. THREE MAJOR PROGRAM TYPES ARE SUGGESTED: 1) LEGAL, WHICH COVERS PROGRAMS INITIATED AND ADMINISTERED BY FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCIES, 2) PARALEGAL, WHICH INCLUDES PROJECTS EXISTING OUTSIDE OF THE OFFICIAL STRUCTURE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM BUT ADMINISTERED AND STAFFED BY SYSTEM PERSONNEL, AND 3) NONLEGAL WHICH IS COMPOSED OF PROGRAMS OPERATING APART FROM AND OUTSIDE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE UTILITY OF THIS TYPOLOGY IS EXPLORED BY ITS APPLICATION TO THE 13 PROJECTS SELECTED FOR SITE VISITS. IN THE NEXT SECTION, THE PROCESS OF DIVERSION IS ANALYZED THROUGH AN EXAMINATION OF PROGRAMS OPERATED BY EACH MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL SECTOR IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM—POLICE, PROBATION—AND AGENCIES OUTSIDE OF THE SYSTEM. FINALLY, CONCLUSIONS ARE SUGGESTED ON THE DEFINITIONAL PROBLEM, THE APPLICATION OF LABELING THEORY TO JUVENILE DIVERSION, AND MEASURES OF SUCCESS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE DIVERSION PROGRAMMING PHENOMENON HAS

NEGATIVE EFFECTS. THE MERE EXISTENCE OF PROGRAM COMPONENTS MAY SERVE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH TRADITIONAL DIVERSION PROCESSES SUCH AS SCREENING. IT IS IN THIS MANNER THAT DIVERSION MAY INCREASE THE NUMBER AND TYPES OF JUVENILES CONTACTED BY THE SYSTEM AND PERHAPS INCREASE THE FINANCIAL COST INCURRED BY THAT SYSTEM. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

117. **MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE. By L. T. EMPEY.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 22 p. 1976. **NCJ-34498**

THIS PAPER LISTS AND DESCRIBES THE KEY ELEMENTS OF A WORKING MODEL FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATIONS AND ILLUSTRATES AREAS IN WHICH COOPERATION BETWEEN PROGRAM PLANNERS AND EVALUATION RESEARCHERS IS NEEDED. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT PROGRAM EVALUATIONS HAVE OFTEN BEEN HAMPERED BY A LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN THOSE WHO IMPLEMENT AND OPERATE PROGRAMS AND THOSE WHO EVALUATE THEM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IMPROVED MODELS FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN PROGRAM OPERATORS AND RESEARCHERS ARE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT EVALUATION IS INCORPORATED IN THE PROGRAM EFFORT. SUCH COLLABORATION, THE AUTHOR STATES, IS BEST UNDERTAKEN BEFORE THE NEW PROGRAM IS ORGANIZED. THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE EVALUATION MODEL ARE THEN DISCUSSED. THESE INCLUDE 1) AGREEMENT ON PROJECT GOALS, 2) DEFINITION OF A TARGET POPULATION, 3) THEORETICAL STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM, 4) DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERVENTION STRATEGY, 5) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH STRATEGY, AND 6) ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS. THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ALL THE ABOVE ELEMENTS ARE STRESSED, AND EXAMPLES OF HOW CHANGES IN ONE ELEMENT MAY AFFECT THE DESIGN OF THE NEXT ARE PROVIDED. IN ADDITION, KEY QUESTIONS WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED AT EACH STAGE OF THE EVALUATION ARE PRESENTED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

118. **NATIONAL EVALUATION DESIGN FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAM. By S. KOBRIN and M. W. KLEIN.** UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 950 WEST JEFFERSON BLVD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90007. 150 p. 1976. **NCJ-38719**

THIS WORKPLAN INCLUDES PROGRAM PHASE SCHEDULES, PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTING AND ANALYZING DATA SUBMITTED BY THE VARIOUS DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDER (DSO) PROGRAMS, AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS. THE NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE DSO PROGRAM IS MASSIVE IN SCOPE AS IT WILL ENTAIL THE PROCESSING OF OVER 6,000 CLIENT-CENTERED DATA FORMS EACH MONTH FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. SEVEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAMS LOCATED IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE REPORTING TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. DATA ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED INCLUDE THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONTROL VARIABLES (DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE CLIENTS IN DSO PROGRAMS, INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM CLIENT POPULATION STATISTICS, AND COMMUNITY TOLERANCE MEASUREMENTS) WITH THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES OF OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY RECORDS, SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY, AND CLIENT SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT DATA. DATA WILL BE CROSS- CLASSIFIED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF DSO PROGRAMS (THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES OF THE STUDY). THESE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE FOLLOWING GROUPINGS: DIVERSION, DIAGNOSTIC, AND EVALUATION SCREENING UNITS; SHELTER CARE HOMES (RESIDENCY OF 30 DAYS OR LESS); GROUP HOMES (OVER 30 DAYS); FOSTER HOMES; MULTIPLE SERVICE CENTERS (SUCH AS YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS); OUTREACH INTERVENTION (ACTIVE EFFORTS TO INTERVENE IN AND ATTEMPT TO MODIFY VARIOUS PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND EMOTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CLIENT); AND SERVICES WHICH OFFER COUNSELING ONLY. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CODING AND BLANK COPIES OF ALL THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED. THESE FORMS ARE DESIGNED TO BE PROCESSED BY OPTICAL SCANNING EQUIPMENT. PROCEDURES FOR TRACKING LOST OR INCOMPLETE DATA COLLECTION FORMS ARE DESCRIBED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00514-4.

119. **NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1, POLICE JUVENILE UNITS STUDY—FINAL REPORT. By R. ROVNER-PIECZENIK.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 262 p. 1978. **NCJ-58157**

THIS FINAL REPORT ON POLICE JUVENILE UNITS IS THE RESULT OF A 1-YEAR STUDY SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FIVE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE TO: (1) SUMMARIZE THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ON POLICE JUVENILE UNITS; (2) CONSTRUCT A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING POLICE JUVENILE UNITS THAT CAN AID IN EVALUATION; (3) CONDUCT PRELIMINARY RESEARCH RELATED TO SIGNIFICANT POLICY ISSUES IN POLICE JUVENILE UNITS; (4) INDICATE WHAT QUESTIONS AND ISSUES MERIT FURTHER STUDY AT LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS; AND (5) PROVIDE DESIGNS WHERE APPROPRIATE FOR THE EVALUATION OF MAJOR ISSUES. SEVERAL DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, A MAIL SURVEY OF MIDDLE-SIZE AND LARGE-SIZE POLICE DEPARTMENTS, A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF MAIL SURVEY RESPONDENTS, FIELD VISITS TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS WITH AND WITHOUT JUVENILE UNITS, AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON A SELECTED NUMBER OF ISSUES IN SEVERAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. OF 165 QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED BY MAIL, 137 REPLIES WERE RECEIVED THAT PROVIDED INFORMATION ON POLICE DEPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS, ORGANIZATION OF THE JUVENILE SPECIALIZATION, NATURE OF OFFENSES HANDLED, DEPARTMENTAL STATUS OF JUVENILE OFFICERS, TRAINING OF JUVENILE OFFICERS, JUVENILE UNIT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES, JUVENILE UNIT JURISDICTION, PROCESSING OF ALLEGED DELINQUENTS, REPORTS AND FILES USED, AND PRIOR EVALUATION OF JUVENILE UNITS. THE TELEPHONE SURVEY INVOLVED 30 POLICE DEPARTMENTS. TWELVE POLICE DEPARTMENTS WERE SELECTED FOR FIELD VISITS. INVESTIGATIVE, SCREENING, AND PROGRAM OPERATION FUNCTIONS OF POLICE JUVENILE UNITS WERE EXPLORED. THE ORGANIZATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO HANDLE JUVENILES WAS A LOCAL MATTER. IMPORTANT ISSUES IN POLICING JUVENILES DEALT WITH THE EFFICACY OF FUNCTIONS THEMSELVES (PRODUCTIVITY OF INVESTIGATIONS, UNIFORMITY OF SCREENING, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS). THE REALITY OF POLICE JUVE-

NILE UNIT OPERATIONS WAS THAT MANY UNITS HAD TO COMPETE FOR CASES WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS. LEGISLATIVE TRENDS LIMITED THE JURISDICTION OF POLICE JUVENILE UNITS, AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF UNIT GOALS WAS DEPENDENT ON OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM RATHER THAN ON INTERNAL POLICE DEPARTMENT CHANGES. MONITORING OF POLICE JUVENILE UNIT ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES IS DISCUSSED. DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON A NATIONAL SCALE ARE SUGGESTED. TABLES AND FIGURES ARE INCLUDED. STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND INFORMATION ON STUDY PROCEDURES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

120. **PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. By J. P. WALKER and D. L. BILLINGSLEY.** OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, 1960 KENNY ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43210. 1976.
NCJ-32490

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PLANNING, IMPLEMENTING, ADMINISTERING AND EVALUATING PROGRAMS TO IMPACT DELINQUENCY. THE BASIC PREMISE BEHIND THE PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES IS THAT PROJECTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL IF THEY ARE LOGICALLY SOUND IN THINKING THROUGH (AND DOCUMENTING) THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE PROGRAM ELEMENTS OF CONTEXT, IDENTIFICATION, INTERVENTION, AND EVALUATION. THE MAJOR EMPHASES OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE UPON TWO AREAS OF NEED IN IMPROVING THE ART AND SCIENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. THE FIRST IS THE NEED FOR CLEAR AND SHARED DOCUMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENTS INDICATED ABOVE. THE SECOND IS THE NEED FOR MORE COHERENT LINKAGES AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AND AMONG THE ELEMENTS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS. THE NATURE OF THIS CHAIN OF LOGICAL PROGRAM ELEMENT RELATIONSHIPS IS EXPLAINED IN DETAIL AND EXAMPLES ARE PROVIDED. A MAJOR THEME THROUGHOUT THIS DOCUMENT IS PROGRAM EVALUATION. PRINCIPLES, GUIDELINES, AND RATIONALES ARE PROVIDED FOR DETERMINING SUCCESS CRITERIA, BASELINE DATA, SAMPLING PROCEDURES, CONTROL GROUPS, AND INTERVENING VARIABLES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT) FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, SEE NCJ-32487-89.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

121. **PROGRAM MONITORING.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 27 p. 1978.
NCJ-51321

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, METHODS, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, AND STAFF ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF ASSESSING A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS'S EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS, ACCEPTABILITY TO CLIENTS, AND ADEQUACY FOR THE NEED. THE MONITORING GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO HELP STAFF ORGANIZE AND OPERATE A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER THAT PERMITS VALID ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVEMENTS. THE MONITORING GUIDE IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS: PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, PROGRAM METHODS, PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, AND PROGRAM STAFF. THE SECTION ON PROGRAM OBJECTIVES ADDRESSES THE SPECIFICITY, RELEVANCE AND CONSISTENCY OF THE PROGRAM'S MISSION AND GOALS. PROGRAM METHODS FOCUSES ON THE PROGRAM'S ACTUAL PROVISION OF SERVICES. THIS SECTION DEALS WITH GENERAL FACTORS SUCH AS HOURS OF OPERATION, ADEQUACY OF FACILITIES, AND TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY. OTHER PROGRAM METHODS CONSIDERED INCLUDE TREATMENT ACTIVITIES; SCREENING, INTAKE, AND DISCHARGE PROCEDURES; METHODS OF SUPPORTIVE COUNSELING AND REFERRAL; AFTERCARE METHODS; AND OUTREACH PROCEDURES. ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM, INCLUDING STAFFING PATTERN, ORGANIZATION CHART, AND JOB DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALL STAFF ARE INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT SECTION. IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE TREATED IN THIS SECTION: STAFF MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES; CLINICAL AND MANAGEMENT RECORDKEEPING ABILITY; COORDINATING MECHANISMS WITH OTHER AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, OR INDIVIDUALS; EVALUATION METHODS FOR THE PROGRAM TO MONITOR ITS EFFECTIVENESS; AND EFFORTS OF THE PROGRAM TO INVOLVE CLIENT GROUPS IN PROGRAM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. THE FINAL SECTION, PROGRAM STAFF, DEALS WITH STAFF QUALIFICATIONS FOR PERFORMING ASSIGNED FUNCTIONS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

122. **THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. By A. P. CARDARELLI and J. P. WALKER.** OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, 1960 KENNY ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43210. 1975.
NCJ-32487

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE MAJOR THEORIES, ASSUMPTIONS, STRATEGIES, THESES, AND ISSUES RELATED TO PREVIOUS AND CURRENT EFFORTS TO EXPLAIN AND PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE CONCEPTUAL CLASSIFICATION OF THEORIES AND ASSUMPTIONS ACCORDING TO WHETHER THE MAJOR FOCAL POINT IS THE INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, OR SOCIAL INTERACTION. ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR EXPLANATIONS OF DELINQUENCY INDICATES PRIMARY ORIENTATION OF THEORISTS AND RESEARCHERS TO ONE OF THE THREE FOCAL POINTS, RATHER THAN TO THE INTERACTIVE ASPECTS OF ALL THREE LEVELS OF EXPLANATIONS. ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT ANALYSIS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS INDICATES A DECIDED LACK OF CONGRUENCE BETWEEN THEORY, ASSUMPTIONS AND STRATEGIES, IT SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED SOLELY AS A REJECTION OF THEORY, BUT RATHER THE RESULT OF A RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS, FROM FUNDING TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT) FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, SEE NCJ-32488-90.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM SERIES A, NUMBER 6.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

123. **THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES—REVIEW, SYNTHESIS AND ASSESSMENT NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. By J. P. WALKER.** OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, 1960 KENNY ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43210. 1976. **NCJ-32488**

INFORMATION BASE FOR POLICY MAKERS ASSEMBLING WHAT IS CURRENTLY KNOWN OF THE STATE OF THE ART OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION NATIONALLY. MAJOR ASSESSMENT FINDINGS INCLUDE: EXTREME PROGRAMMATIC WEAKNESSES IN THE AREAS OF CLIENT IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND PROGRAM EVALUATION; INTERVENTION STRATEGIES SELDOM LINKED TO EITHER THE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT CAUSATION OR THE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES; PARENTAL CONSENT REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAM SCREENING PROCEDURES WHICH INHIBIT THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO LARGE NUMBERS OF YOUTH; AND THE OVERALL INABILITY OF PRACTITIONERS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND POLICY MAKERS TO ADDRESS THOSE INDIVIDUAL, INTERPERSONAL, AND SOCIETAL CONDITIONS FROM WHICH DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR EMERGES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT) FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, SEE NCJ-32487 AND NCJ-32489-90.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

124. **YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM PHASE 1 ASSESSMENT. By C. B. GILSON and C. B. GILSON.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 76 p. 1977 **NCJ-41038**

THIS PHASE I ASSESSMENT WAS CONDUCTED TO GATHER DATA ON YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS (YSB), TO ASSESS WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THEM, AND IDENTIFY ISSUES FOR POSSIBLE USE IN A PHASE II EVALUATION. DATA FOR THE ASSESSMENT WERE COLLECTED BY MEANS OF A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE SEARCH; AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED JUVENILE CODES; ANALYSIS OF DATA IN THE LEAA (LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION) GRANTS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM; TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS WITH THE STAFFS OF 372 YSB'S AND 45 STATE PLANNING AGENCIES; AND SITE VISITS TO 27 YSB'S. THE STUDY ANALYZED BOTH THE INTERNAL WORKINGS OF INDIVIDUAL YSB'S AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE LARGER NETWORK OF SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES. AMONG THE STUDY TEAM'S FINDINGS WERE THAT MOST YSB'S PROVIDE DIRECT SERVICES AS THEIR PRIMARY FUNCTION, THAT THE YOUTH ADVOCACY FUNCTION OF THE BUREAUS RANGES FROM EXTREMELY LIMITED TO NON-EXISTENT; AND THAT YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS DO LITTLE IN THE WAY OF PROMOTING CHANGE IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU IS NOT SUITABLE FOR NATIONAL EVALUATION AS A SINGLE TOPIC AREA BECAUSE OF THE GREAT DISPARITY AMONG PROGRAMS, BUT THAT YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS AND PROJECTS THAT ARE SIMILARLY DEFINED BY LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD EITHER BE HANDLED INDIVIDUALLY WITHIN TOPIC GROUPS OR BY LOCAL EVALUATORS WITH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, DIRECTORIES

125. ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION—A DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. R. BRANTLEY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 253 p. 1979. **NCJ-58518**

ALL OF THE LITERATURE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE (OVER 2,200 ENTRIES) CONCERNING THE BROAD SUBJECT OF ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, IN FACT, DOCUMENTS THE DIVERSE NATURE OF ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION, ALL DESIGNED TO AVOID, MINIMIZE, HALT, OR SUSPEND PENETRATION INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE MATERIALS PRESENTED IN THIS DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY PERTAIN TO JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS, PRERELEASE CENTERS, HALFWAY HOUSES, WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS, RESTITUTION, WEEKEND SENTENCING, COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS, GROUP AND FOSTER HOMES, AND PROBATION AND PAROLE. BAIL AND RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE ARE INCLUDED WHEN THEY ARE USED AS A MEANS FOR AVOIDING INCARCERATION. THE CITATIONS ARE ANNOTATED AND PRESENTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY TITLE. PUBLICATION DATES RANGE PRIMARILY FROM 1972 TO 1978. THE INTRODUCTION SUMMARIZES THE HISTORICAL SEARCH FOR SUITABLE ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE APPENDED AND INFORMATION ABOUT SALES SOURCES AND MICROFICHE AVAILABILITY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00820-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

126. BASIC SOURCES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. E. JOHNSON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 181 p. 1978. **NCJ-49417**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DESIGNED TO AID CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS, PRACTITIONERS, AND ADMINISTRATORS IN IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION. THE CITATIONS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE. THE MATERIALS CITED INCLUDE COMMISSION REPORTS, SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS, ESSAYS, STUDIES, STANDARDS, AND REFERENCE MATERIALS, DATED FROM 1931 TO 1977. ENTRIES ARE ORGANIZED INTO TOPICAL AREAS WITH TWO EXCEPTIONS: ALL COMMISSION REPORTS ARE GROUPED TOGETHER IN ONE SECTION, AND ALL REFERENCE MATERIALS ARE ASSEMBLED IN ANOTHER SECTION. THE LATTER CATEGORY INCLUDES DICTIONARIES, INDEXES, LAWS, AND SOURCES OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION. OTHER TOPICS INCLUDED ARE CRIMINOLOGY, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE JUSTICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORKS. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED. SUBJECT AND TITLE INDEXES, AS WELL AS A LIST OF PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00714-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

127. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By M. ESKIN. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 121 p. 1980. **NCJ-62013**

THIS OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LITERATURE REVIEWS THE MAJOR HISTORICAL, LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND MEDICAL ISSUES, DISCUSSES TREATMENT AND PREVENTION, AND PRESENTS A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. ALTHOUGH THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME HAS ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION SINCE DR. KEMPE COINED THE TERM IN 1962, THE PHENOMENON IS ANCIENT. IN FACT, MANY OLDER CULTURES HAVE CONDONED ABUSE IN SUCH FORMS AS INFANT EXPOSURE AND SACRIFICE, BINDING, CASTRATION, SERVITUDE, AND ABANDONMENT. THE INCREASED PUBLIC, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, SOCIAL WORK, MENTAL HEALTH, AND MEDICAL CONCERN WITH ABUSE IN THE U.S. ARISES PARTLY FROM A SHIFT AWAY FROM EARLIER AMERICAN BELIEFS THAT CHILDREN WERE PROPERTY OF THEIR PARENTS. THE CONCERN HAS CAUSED ALL 50 STATES TO ENACT CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PASS THE 1974 CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AND TO CREATE THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. UNFORTUNATELY, THE STATE LEGISLATION HAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY STEMMED THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE, NOW ESTIMATED AT FROM 60,000 TO OVER 1 MILLION OCCURRENCES ANNUALLY. VAGUE AND NONUNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS WHICH RESTRICT THE INFLUENCE

OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION HAVE BOTH BEEN HELD RESPONSIBLE. CHILD ABUSE DOES, HOWEVER, SHOW SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS COMMON IN THE ABUSERS, THE VICTIMS, AND THE FAMILY SITUATIONS. ABUSERS ARE OFTEN YOUNG MOTHERS WHO WERE THEMSELVES ABUSED AS CHILDREN, ARE ISOLATED FROM FAMILY AND FRIEND SUPPORT, AND ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE THEIR CHILDREN IN FOR ROUTINE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE. THE VICTIMIZED CHILD OFTEN CARRIES THE MARKS OF ABUSE, POSSIBLY UNDER HEAVY AND CONCEALING CLOTHING, IS WARY OF PHYSICAL CONTACT, AND IS UNDULY AFRAID OF HIS PARENTS. SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ABUSE REQUIRES, ABOVE ALL, CONTINUED RESEARCH. THE OVERVIEW IS FOLLOWED BY A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 78 WORKS ON NEGLECT AND ABUSE COVERING A PERIOD FROM 1973 TO 1978 AND CONTAINING ABSTRACTS OF ALL ENTRIES PLUS BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND ORDERING INFORMATION. REFERENCES TO THE OVERVIEW ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES LIST SOURCES, RESOURCE AGENCIES, AND CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00913-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

128. **CRIME AND DISRUPTION IN SCHOOLS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. R. RUBEL, R. N. BRENNER, C. JONES, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 102 p. 1979. **NCJ-56586**

CITING MATERIALS COMPILED FROM ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL, AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES, THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS COVERS LITERATURE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NCJRS DATA BASE ON THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL-BASED CRIME AND DISRUPTION. PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1969 AND 1978, THE ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATERIALS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR OR TITLE UNDER FOUR TOPIC HEADINGS. THE FIRST SECTION PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM AND INCLUDES STUDIES AND CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS DESCRIBING THE COST OF SCHOOL CRIMES--PRIMARILY ARSON AND VANDALISM--BOTH IN FISCAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS. THE NEXT SECTION FOCUSES ON THE STUDENTS THEMSELVES, MISBEHAVIOR, AND THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINE. THE CAUSES AND MANIFESTATIONS OF STUDENT MISBEHAVIOR ARE EXAMINED, ALONG WITH THE EFFECT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND SUSPENSION AND THE ISSUE OF STUDENTS' RIGHTS. DISCUSSIONS OF MULTIPLE SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS FOLLOW, SAMPLING CURRICULUM CHANGES, TEACHING METHODS, STUDENT-BASED DISCIPLINE, ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS, PROGRAMS FOR HANDLING KNOWN OFFENDERS, AND OTHER STRATEGIES SCHOOLS HAVE DEVELOPED TO REDUCE CRIME AND DISRUPTION. THE REMAINING SELECTION DEALS WITH THE PHYSICAL SECURITY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS; THE USE OF POLICE AND SECURITY GUARDS IS DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ANTI-INTRUDER DEVICES AND SYSTEMS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCES, THE ADDRESSES OF RESOURCE AGENCIES, AND AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF A REPORT TO CONGRESS OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE AND SAFETY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00862-3; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

129. **DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES, 2D ED, 1978. O. L. SMITH, M. H. CAPLAN, and G. D. BOSTON, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 160 p. 1978. **NCJ-51028**

THIS DIRECTORY OF 137 INFORMATION RESOURCE AGENCIES WAS COMPILED BY NCJRS IN AN EFFORT TO FOSTER THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND TO CREATE CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION AMONG PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD. A LATER EDITION IS DESCRIBED BELOW.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00821-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

130. **DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES. 3D ED. T. KETTERMAN, Ed.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 165 p. 1979. **NCJ-58427**

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, THIS DIRECTORY OF 149 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES PROVIDES A RESOURCE LIST FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. THIS THIRD EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY DESCRIBES THE SERVICES OF AGENCIES THAT RESPONDED TO A 1978-1979 SURVEY TO IDENTIFY AGENCIES WITH SUCH FEATURES AS COMPUTERIZED LITERATURE SEARCH SERVICES, INTERLIBRARY LOAN PROGRAMS, REFERENCE SERVICES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. IT UPDATES PREVIOUS EDITIONS PUBLISHED IN 1977 AND 1978. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER AND INDEXED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALTY TO ASSIST USERS. ENTRIES FOR EACH AGENCY CONTAIN THE NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND SPONSORING AGENCY; THE YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT; THE NAME OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR PRESIDENT AND STAFF SIZE; AND THE NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON FOR THE AGENCY. ALSO LISTED ARE CHARGES, IF ANY, FOR INFORMATION SERVICES, KINDS OF USER RESTRICTIONS, AND TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO USERS SUCH AS CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICE, COMPUTER SEARCHES OF SPECIAL DATA BASES, REFERENCE SERVICES, DOCUMENT LOANS, XEROX COPIES, SPEAKERS BUREAUS, OR CONSULTING SERVICES. INFORMATION IS ALSO PROVIDED ON OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCIES, THEIR INFORMATION RESOURCES (METHODS OF STORAGE AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS), AND PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THAT AGENCY. SOURCES MUST FULFILL CERTAIN CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION; SERVICE MUST BE REGIONAL OR NATIONAL, MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS MUST NOT BE UNDULY RESTRICTIVE, INFORMATION SERVICES MUST BE A PRIMARY PRODUCT, RESOURCES MUST EXTEND BEYOND THOSE DEVELOPED WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION, AND THE AGENCY MUST BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO A LARGE NUMBER OF REQUESTS.

Supplemental Notes: A FOURTH EDITION OF THIS DIRECTORY BECAME AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS IN LATE 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00821-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

131. **ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINALITY—NONBEHAVIORAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVES—A DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. R. BRANTLEY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 51 p. 1979. **NCJ-60117**

POSSIBLE BIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE THE FOCUS OF STUDIES BY BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCI-

ENTISTS IN THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. COMPILED FROM MATERIALS IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION PUBLISHED FROM 1955 TO 1979, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY REFLECTS THE CUMULATIVE RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND CRIMINALITY. AMONG THE TOPICS EXPLORED ARE THE INFLUENCE OF EPILEPTIC DISORDERS, LEARNING DISABILITIES, MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTIONS, VISUAL PROBLEMS AMONG DELINQUENTS, NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES, AND DISORDERS OF THE BRAIN OR DISTURBANCES IN ITS CHEMICAL BALANCE. GENETIC STUDIES EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY OF INHERITABLE ASPECTS OF CRIMINALITY. STUDIES ON DISORDERS IN THE ENDOCRINE AND LIMBIC SYSTEMS ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THOSE ON PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES, GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSES, AND BIOCHEMICAL BALANCES. MATERIALS INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, RESEARCH REPORTS, AND PROJECT DOCUMENTATION. A FEW FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIALS ARE CITED. THE 324 CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY TITLE; AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE APPENDED. THE NCJ ACCESSION NUMBERS, BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, AND AVAILABILITY SOURCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00866-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

132. **JUVENILE DIVERSION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. K. O'BRIEN and M. MARCUS, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 45 p. 1976. **NCJ-34456**

FOR THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY, 'JUVENILE DIVERSION' IS DEFINED AS A PROCESS WHICH EITHER MINIMIZES PENETRATION OF JUVENILES INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OR IS USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO ENTRY INTO THAT SYSTEM. THE 84 ANNOTATED STUDIES, REPORTS, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS LISTED HAVE BEEN ARRANGED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES. THE SECTION ON GENERAL ISSUES AND VIEWS COVERS PUBLICATIONS DEALING WITH BROAD AREAS OF THE SUBJECT MATTER, SUCH AS POLICE DISCRETION IN THE ARREST OF JUVENILES, SPECIAL POLICE UNITS WHICH OFFER INTENSIVE COUNSELING TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN LIEU OF ARREST, AND CASES OF POLICE REFERRALS TO OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES. A THIRD SECTION DEALS WITH LITERATURE ON PROGRAMS BOTH INITIATED AND CARRIED OUT BY PROBATION AND COURT PERSONNEL. JUVENILES IN PROGRAMS OF THIS TYPE ARE DIVERTED SOLELY TO RESOURCES WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE LAST SECTION INCLUDES PROGRAMS IN WHICH JUVENILES ARE DIVERTED TO AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ARRANGED BY AUTHOR AND A SUBJECT INDEX IS PROVIDED. DOCUMENTS DATE FROM 1963, WITH MOST HAVING BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE EARLY AND MID 70'S, AND ALL HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE. A LIST OF THE PUBLISHERS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES APPEARS IN THE APPENDIX. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

133. **JUVENILE DIVERSION BIBLIOGRAPHY, 2ND ED. K. O'BRIEN, Ed.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 100 p. 1977. **NCJ-40050**

A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED LISTING OF 140 ARTICLES, REPORTS, STUDIES, AND TEXTS DEALING WITH GENERAL DIVERSION ISSUES, POLICE DIVERSION OF JUVENILES, JUVENILE COURT DIVERSION, AND DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS. INTEREST IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE DIVERSION HAS INCREASED WITH THE PUBLIC'S GROWING CONCERN ABOUT THE ABILITY OF THE JUVENILE COURT TO CARRY OUT ITS GOALS OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION. THIS SECOND EDITION OF 'JUVENILE DIVERSION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY' REFLECTS THE HIGH INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT, INCORPORATING 140 ITEMS DEALING WITH ALL MAJOR ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DIVERSION. AS THE TERM IS USED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY, DIVERSION IS A PROCESS WHICH LIMITS PENETRATION OF YOUTH INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. STUDIES INCLUDED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY INVESTIGATE SUCH ISSUES AS THE RELATIVE COSTS OF JUVENILE DIVERSION, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF DIVERSION PROGRAMS, AND THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JUVENILE COURTS AND JUVENILE DIVERSION. THE ANNOTATIONS AND ABSTRACTS OF THE REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS LISTED HAVE BEEN ARRANGED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES. THE SECTION ON GENERAL ISSUES AND VIEWS COVERS PUBLICATIONS DEALING WITH BROAD AREAS OF THE SUBJECT MATTER, SUCH AS DIVERSION THEORY. THE POLICE JUVENILE DIVERSION SECTION ENCOMPASSES LITERATURE THAT TREATS POLICE DISCRETION IN ARREST OF JUVENILES, SPECIAL POLICE UNITS THAT OFFER INTENSIVE COUNSELING TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN LIEU OF ARREST, AND CASES OF POLICE REFERRALS TO OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES. A THIRD SECTION DEALS WITH LITERATURE ON PROGRAMS BOTH INITIATED AND CARRIED OUT BY PROBATION AND COURT PERSONNEL. JUVENILES IN PROGRAMS OF THIS TYPE ARE DIVERTED SOLELY TO RESOURCES WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE LAST SECTION INCLUDES PROGRAMS IN WHICH JUVENILES ARE DIVERTED TO AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THIS SECOND EDITION ADDS OVER 50 NEW ITEMS TO THOSE PRESENTED IN THE ORIGINAL EDITION. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, AND A SUBJECT INDEX IS PROVIDED. DOCUMENTS DATE FROM 1963, WITH MOST HAVING BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE EARLY AND MID 1970'S. A LIST OF THE PUBLISHERS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES APPEARS IN THE APPENDIX.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

134. **NCJRS (NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE) DRI DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX—CUMULATIVE, 1972-1978.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 1979. **NCJ-65889**

THIS 1972-78 NCJRS DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX (DRI) IS A CUMULATIVE INDEX TO 7 YEARS OF IDENTIFICATION, SELECTION, AND ACQUISITION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DOCUMENTS AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN. PUBLISHED ON STANDARD MICROFICHE, THE DRI IS BROKEN DOWN INTO A LIST OF DOCUMENT CITATIONS (TITLE, AUTHOR NAME, A BRIEF ANNOTATION, THE SPONSORING AGENCY, AND ORDERING INFORMATION), A SUBJECT INDEX, A PERSONAL NAME INDEX, A TITLE INDEX, AND THE NCJRS THESAURUS. EACH MICROFILMED SECTION HAS A DISTINCT COLORED HEADER WITH READABLE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION FOR EASE OF USE. WITHIN EACH SECTION, THE FICHE ARE NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY FOR CONVENIENCE IN LOCATING THE CARD DESIRED. INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL EXPLAINS HOW TO USE THE DRI AND HOW TO OBTAIN ANY DESIRED DOCUMENTS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE NCJRS COLLECTION EXPLAINS ITS BREAKDOWN INTO SUCH CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOPICS AS COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, CORRECTIONS, COURTS, EVALUATION, HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, JUVENILE JUSTICE, ORGANIZED CRIME, AND THE POLICE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: THE INDEX IS FOR SALE AT COST, $65, FROM NCJRS DEPT. F. IT CONSISTS OF 69 MICROFICHE AND 6 PAGES OF WRITTEN INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL HOUSED IN A BINDER. A 1979 SUPPLEMENT AND A 1980 SUPPLEMENT TO THE DRI ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN MICROFICHE FROM DEPT. F AT $15 EACH.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

135. **OVERCROWDING IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. JOHNSON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 44 p. 1978. **NCJ-45869**

OVERCROWDING IN U.S. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS UNDERWAY OR RECOMMENDED ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE NCJRS DATABASE. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DESIGNED FOR USE BY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND ADMINISTRATORS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED WITH PRISON CONDITIONS AND PRISON REFORM. MOST OF THE 62 ENTRIES ARE MORE RECENT THAN 1973. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS IN BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS ARE DESCRIBED: IN SOME INSTITUTIONS, INMATES ARE ASSIGNED SLEEPING SPACE ON THE FLOOR, IN SHOWER ROOMS, IN HOSPITAL AND RECREATIONAL AREAS, AND IN ONCE-ABANDONED FACILITIES. ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION ARE MANY AND VARIED: EARLY RELEASE, DIVERSION TO OTHER FACILITIES, MORE LIBERAL USE OF PAROLE AND PROBATION, COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS, AND RESTITUTION. THE ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR IN EACH OF THE TWO SECTIONS: PART I INCLUDES DOCUMENTS THAT DESCRIBE OVERCROWDED INSTITUTIONS, AND PART II PROVIDES EXAMPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ALTERNATIVES TO OVERCROWDING. A LIST OF RESOURCE AGENCIES IS APPENDED TO ASSIST READERS IN LOCATING ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A LIST OF SOURCES IS ALSO INCLUDED, AND ORDERING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00919-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

136. **PLEA NEGOTIATION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN, T. SCHRINEL, J. FISHER, and N. ARNESEN, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 108 p. 1980. **NCJ-66559**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY, COMPILED FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION, FOCUSES ON THE ISSUES SURROUNDING PLEA NEGOTIATION AND INCLUDES 130 PUBLICATIONS OF THE 1970'S. CITATIONS INCLUDE ABSTRACTS. THE MATERIALS CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN SUBJECT CATEGORIES. THESE INCLUDE GENERAL MATERIALS, THE NATURE OF PLEA NEGOTIATION, ELIMINATING PLEA NEGOTIATION, RESTRUCTURING PLEA NEGOTIATION, AND LEGAL ISSUES AND FEDERAL RULES. ENTRIES INCLUDE BOOKS, ARTICLES, REPORTS, HEARINGS, PAPERS, AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. SAMPLE TOPICS ARE EFFECTS OF PLEA BARGAINING ON SENTENCING, RESEARCH ON PLEA BARGAINING, JUVENILE PLEA BARGAINING, PLEA BARGAINING STUDIES IN VARIOUS STATES AND IN MUNICIPAL AND FEDERAL COURTS, AND ISSUES OF CONSTITUTIONALITY. APPENDED TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE 12 MAJOR SUPREME COURT CASE SUMMARIES DEALING WITH PLEA NEGOTIATION AND A REPRINT OF FEDERAL RULE 11. ALSO PROVIDED IS INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE MATERIAL ENUMERATED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00991-3.

137. **RUNAWAY YOUTH PROGRAM DIRECTORY.** NATIONAL YOUTH WORK ALLIANCE, 1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 110 p. 1979. **NCJ-61087**

FOR INDIVIDUALS SEEKING APPROPRIATE REFERRALS FOR YOUTHS IN NEED OF CRISIS SHELTER AND FOR COMMUNITIES ESTABLISHING PROGRAMS FOR RUNAWAYS, THIS DIRECTORY OUTLINES 212 RUNAWAY PROGRAMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, ESTABLISHED WITHIN LEAA, THIS DIRECTORY MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 WHICH CALLS FOR ALTERNATIVES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR STATUS OFFENDERS, INCLUDING PROGRAMS WITH 24-HOUR INTAKE AND CRISIS HOME PROGRAMS. NAMES AND ADDRESSES, PHONE NUMBERS, AND NAMES OF CONTACTS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH PROGRAM, LOCATED IN EACH STATE OF THE U.S., AND GUAM. BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH PROGRAM CONTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING FUNDING SOURCES, LENGTH OF RESIDENCY, NUMBER OF JUVENILES HOUSED, RATIO OF STAFF TO CLIENTS, STATE REQUIREMENTS, WHETHER COUNSELING IS PROVIDED, AND TYPE OF CLIENT TREATED. A LIST OF SELECTED RESOURCES, INCLUDING NATIONAL RUNAWAY HOTLINES AND RELEVANT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE ALSO INCLUDED, AS WELL AS ABBREVIATIONS AND A MAP, PINPOINTING LOCATIONS OF RUNAWAY PROGRAMS IN THE U.S.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

138. **SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. T. SCHRINEL and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 49 p. 1980. **NCJ-68103**

FOCUSING ON INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER RATHER THAN ON GANG OR GROUP ACTIVITY, THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES 98 DOCUMENTS FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY'S GOAL IS TO PROVIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS AND OTHERS WITH IDEAS FOR PROGRAM INNOVATIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH CONCERNING SERIOUS OFFENDERS (I.E., YOUTHFUL RECIDIVISTS, VIOLENT OFFENDERS, OR PERPETRATORS OF PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE). DOCUMENTS INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, TECHNICAL REPORTS FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS, AND A FILM. THE DOCUMENTS ARE ENTERED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER FOUR CATEGORIES. THE FIRST GROUP OF DOCUMENTS CITED PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF GENERAL INFORMATION AND STUDIES OF FACTORS PRECIPITATING SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENSES. THE SECTION ON IDENTIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER COVERS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS RELATED TO SERIOUS OR CHRONIC OFFENSES AND SCREENING PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN IDENTIFICATION. THE SECTION ON ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION COVERS PROSECUTION IN ADULT COURT, REDUCTION OF THE AGE LIMIT FOR CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO THE COURTS. THE SECTION ON TREATMENT MODALITIES LISTS DOCUMENTS ON INCARCERATION, PROBATION, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND OTHER INNOVATIVE

PROJECTS SUCH AS VISIONQUEST, BRONX COURT-RELATED UNIT (CRU), AND PROJECT NEW PRIDE. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1976 AND 1979. ADDENDA LIST TITLES OF LATER PUBLICATIONS. FOR EACH DOCUMENT, BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND AN INFORMATIVE ABSTRACT ARE INCLUDED. SOURCES FOR OBTAINING EACH BOOK AND THE FILM ARE ALSO PROVIDED. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

139. SOURCES OF NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By N. PARISI. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 70 p. 1977. **NCJ-45006**

THIS REPORT CONTAINS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STATISTICAL SOURCES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE SEARCH FOR NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS WAS CONDUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE 1975 AND 1976 'SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS.' THE ANNOTATIONS ARE ARRANGED INTO 11 TOPICAL SECTIONS: PUBLIC OPINION, CRIME, DRUGS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, DIVERSION, COURTS, JUVENILE, CORRECTIONS, FURLOUGHS, PROBATION AND PAROLE, AND GENERAL SOURCES OF STATISTICS. EACH ANNOTATION INCLUDES A FULL CITATION, CONTENTS, DATES OF THE DATA PRESENTED, PERIODICITY OF THE SOURCE, THE 'SOURCEBOOK' EDITION IN WHICH THE DATA APPEARED, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES OF INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THE SOURCE. AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SOURCES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00681-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

140. STANDARDS OF CARE IN ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. LEVINE and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. 43 p. 1980. **NCJ-61443**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS 60 CITATIONS SELECTED FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE ON STANDARDS OF CARE IN ADULT AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. PRESENTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, MOST OF THE CITATIONS DATE FROM THE MID-1960'S TO THE LATE 1970'S. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS. THE FIRST PART CITES 52 PUBLICATIONS ON STANDARDS FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS, WHILE THE SECOND LISTS 8 PUBLICATIONS DEALING WITH SUPPLEMENTARY STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. THE SECTION ON STANDARDS FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS COVERS SUCH ISSUES AS ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, OPERATIONS AND TREATMENT, FACILITIES, HEALTH AND DIET, AND SECURITY STANDARDS; ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF STANDARDS; ACCREDITATION; PRISONERS' LEGAL STATUS, AND MODEL ACTS. SUPPLEMENTARY STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COVER DETENTION, CUSTODY, FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, HEALTH CARE, INTAKE AND PREDISPOSITION PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAM STANDARDS, AS WELL AS LEGAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINORS. PUBLICATIONS CITED INCLUDE JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, AND LAW REVIEW ARTICLES. A LIST OF SOURCES IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM Stock Order No. 027-000-00909-3; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

141. VARIATIONS ON JUVENILE PROBATION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By C. T. JONES. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 46 p. 1980. **NCJ-62010**

THE SELECTIONS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS ARE DRAWN FROM NCJRS COLLECTIONS AND REPRESENT SOME OF THE MOST RELEVANT AND USEFUL STUDIES ABOUT INNOVATIVE NONRESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF JUVENILES. THE 128 CITATIONS, WITH PUBLICATION DATES SPANNING THE 1970'S, ARE INTENDED TO FACILITATE JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNERS' ACCESSIBILITY TO OTHERS' STUDIES, PROGRAMS, AND INSIGHTS INTO COMMON PROBLEMS. THE ENTRIES ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO 10 TOPICAL SECTIONS, BEGINNING WITH THE PROBATION OFFICER AS SOCIAL WORKER. ANOTHER SUBDIVISION, INTENSIVE PROBATION, PRESENTS WORKS ON SAMPLE PROGRAM STRUCTURES, PROGRAM GUIDELINES, STUDIES OF CASELOAD SIZE, AND EVALUATIONS, WHILE YET ANOTHER, ON CONTRACT PROBATION, COVERS MATERIALS ON THE NATURE AND ADVANTAGES OF BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTS FOR PROBATIONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. IN ADDITION, A FOURTH SECTION CITES EVALUATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PEER GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAMS, PROJECTS THAT EXPLOIT JUVENILES' NEED FOR PEER ACCEPTANCE. FAMILY COUNSELING IS ANOTHER CATEGORY DEALING WITH PROGRAMS THAT RECOGNIZE AND TREAT JUVENILE PROBLEMS AS PART OF THE LARGER FAMILY SITUATION. HERE, SHORT-TERM CRISIS INTERVENTION APPROACHES FOR BOTH JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND PREDELINQUENTS ARE INCLUDED. TEAM AND SCHOOL PROBATION AND VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION ARE FURTHER SUBJECT CATEGORIES, THE LATTER COVERING LITERATURE IN PROBATION ON THE COST OF IMPLEMENTING VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS AND ON THE TRAINING APPROACHES FOR DEVELOPING ROLE EFFECTIVENESS OF VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE. RESTITUTION AND SHORT-TERM, HIGH-IMPACT PROGRAMS ARE THE REMAINING CATEGORIES. THE SHORT-TERM PROGRAMS USE PHYSICAL CHALLENGES AND PERCEIVED DANGER AS ELEMENTS IN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PRESENTED. AN AUTHOR INDEX IS ALSO PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00986-7.

PLANS AND REPORTS

142. **COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND PART C, PART E, AND JJDP FORMULA GRANT REVIEW PROCEDURES.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 125 p. 1976. **NCJ-43305**

THIS HANDBOOK PRESCRIBED REVIEW AND PROCESSING PROCEDURES FOR COMPREHENSIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND 'BLOCK' ACTION GRANT APPLICATIONS.

143. **DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS—A PROGRAM PLANNING GUIDE. By A. R. YOWELL.** NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VA 22209; MOTT-MCDONALD ASSOCIATES, INC, P O BOX 834, CARMICHAEL, CA 95608. 138 p. 1980. **NCJ-72935**

THIS MANUAL PRESENTS STEP-BY-STEP GUIDELINES FOR USE BY JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNERS IN STATE PLANNING AGENCIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PLAN PROGRAMS TO DEINSTITUTIONALIZE STATUS OFFENDERS. IT BEGINS WITH BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE 1974 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT AND AN EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STATUS OFFENDERS AND DELINQUENTS. PLANNING SUGGESTIONS TO AID STATES IN COMPLYING WITH THE FEDERAL MANDATE TO DEINSTITUTIONALIZE STATUS OFFENDERS ARE PRESENTED. THE SIX STAGES OF THE PLANNING PROCESS ARE DEFINED, AND THE USE OF CLIENT FLOW MODELING IS EXPLAINED. INSTRUCTIONS ARE PRESENTED FOR DEVELOPING GOAL STATEMENTS, CONDUCTING NEEDS ASSESSMENT, SETTING OBJECTIVES, AND DESIGNING PROGRAMS. OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED INCLUDE SELECTION OF SERVICE PROVIDERS, PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION, AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. SAMPLE FORMS THAT A PLANNER MIGHT NEED AT VARIOUS STAGES IN THE PLANNING PROCESS ARE INCLUDED. ALSO INCLUDED ARE MILESTONE CHARTS AND ACTIVITY SHEETS TO USE AS GUIDES FOR EACH PLANNING STAGE. APPENDIXES PRESENT DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ADDITIONAL DATA COLLECTION FORMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

144. **DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS—PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 153 p. 1975. **NCJ-18516**

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT DELINEATED THE SELECTION CRITERIA AND CONTAINED ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR APPLYING FOR THE DISCRETIONARY FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE BY LEAA TO HALT THE INCARCERATION OF JUVENILES FOR STATUS OFFENSES.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

145. **DENVER—PROJECT NEW PRIDE—EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By C. H. BLEW, D. MCGILLIS, and G. BRYANT.** ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 147 p. 1977. **NCJ-42020**

PROJECT NEW PRIDE IS A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM OFFERING REMEDIAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT SERVICES TO 14-17 YEAR-OLD JUVENILES, MANY OF WHOM HAVE LENGTHY CRIMINAL RECORDS. DENVER'S PROJECT NEW PRIDE OPERATES ON THE PREMISE THAT AN INDIVIDUAL MUST CONFRONT THE PROBLEMS IN HIS OWN ENVIRONMENT—WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. TO DO THIS THE OFFENDER MUST BE GUIDED IN ADOPTING AND MAINTAINING A CONVENTIONAL LIFE-STYLE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE DELINQUENT LIFE-STYLE HE HAS KNOWN. NEW PRIDE PROVIDES THIS DIRECTION BY ADDRESSING THE YOUTHS' TYPICALLY VERY LOW ESTEEM FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. FOUR MAIN AREAS OF SERVICE ARE INCORPORATED IN ONE PROGRAM TO HELP THE CLIENT CONFRONT HIS PROBLEMS IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER: ALTERNATIVE ACADEMIC OR LEARNING DISABILITIES EDUCATION, INTENSIVE PERSONAL COUNSELING, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, AND CULTURAL EXPOSURE. CLIENTS ARE REFERRED TO NEW PRIDE THROUGH DENVER'S JUVENILE COURT PROBATION PLACEMENT DIVISION AND MUST HAVE A RECENT ARREST OR CONVICTION FOR BURGLARY, ROBBERY, OR ASSAULT WITH TWO PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR THESE OFFENSES. NEW PRIDE PROVIDES INTENSIVE SERVICES WITH LIMITED CASELOADS AFFORDED BY A HIGH STAFF-TO-CLIENT RATIO. THE STAFF INCLUDES 18 PROFESSIONALS, A PSYCHOLOGIST, A SOCIOLOGIST, AN OPTOMETRIST, AND A LARGE GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS. NEW PRIDE'S RECORD IN ACHIEVING ITS PRIMARY GOALS IS SEEN AS IMPRESSIVE: DURING A 12-MONTH

PERIOD IN THE COMMUNITY, 32 PERCENT OF A CONTROL GROUP WERE ARRESTED AT LEAST ONCE FOR REFERRAL OFFENSES, COMPARED TO 27 PERCENT OF NEW PRIDE CLIENTS. THE PROGRAM ALSO HAD CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS IN JOB PLACEMENT. FOLLOWING VOCATIONAL TRAINING 70 PERCENT OF ALL CLIENTS WERE PLACED IN FULL- OR PART-TIME JOBS. FORTY PERCENT OF NEW PRIDE PARTICIPANTS RETURNED TO SCHOOL. MOREOVER, THE COST OF INCARCERATING A YOUTH IN COLORADO IS ESTIMATED TO BE $12,000 ANNUALLY. NEW PRIDE SPENDS APPROXIMATELY $4,000 A YEAR TO KEEP A JUVENILE OUT OF INSTITUTIONS. OF THE 161 YOUTHS WHO HAVE COMPLETED THE PROGRAM, 89 PERCENT HAVE NOT HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED. THIS AMOUNTS TO POTENTIAL SAVINGS OF SLIGHTLY OVER $1.1 MILLION IF ALL THE YOUTHS HAD BEEN INCARCERATED FOR ONE YEAR. FOR THE PROJECT'S SCREENING AND VALIDATION REPORTS, SEE NCJ-39639. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00544-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

146. **DIVERSION OF YOUTH FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 75 p. 1976. **NCJ-39176**

BULLETIN ANNOUNCED AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS TO DIVERT JUVENILE OFFENDERS FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND GAVE SUGGESTIONS ON WHAT SUCH PROGRAMS COULD INCLUDE.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

147. **EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 33 p. 1978. **NCJ-53862**

REVIEWS ARE PROVIDED OF 29 LOCAL INITIATIVES SELECTED FOR THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM OF LEAA'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM IS A SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF IDENTIFYING OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, VERIFYING THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PUBLICIZING THEM WIDELY IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE THE WIDESPREAD USE OF ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES. THE 29 PROJECTS CITED AND DISCUSSED DEAL WITH COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE DIVERSION AND TREATMENT, AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. THEY INCLUDE A RAPE PREVENTION CENTER IN LOUISIANA, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND HIDDEN CAMERA PROJECTS IN WASHINGTON STATE, A RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CARE CENTER AND A COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM IN IOWA, A VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELING PROGRAM AND A RURAL LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER IN NEBRASKA, STREET CRIME AND MAJOR OFFENSE UNITS IN NEW YORK CITY, CONSOLIDATED POLICE RADIO DISPATCH SERVICES AND A ONE DAY/ONE TRIAL JURY SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN ARE INCLUDED. A POLICE LEGAL LIAISON IN TEXAS, AND ECONOMIC CRIME PROSECUTION UNIT IN CONNECTICUT, THE PROSECUTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS) AND PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE DESCRIBED. AN ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION BUREAU FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES IN NEW YORK STATE, WORK RELEASE AND JUVENILE ARBITRATION PROJECTS IN MARYLAND, PAROLE OFFICER AIDE AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAMS IN OHIO, FRAUD PROSECUTION IN CALIFORNIA, MENTAL HEALTH-MENTAL RETARDATION EMERGENCY SERVICE DELIVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA, AND JUVENILE DIVERSION, TREATMENT, EDUCATION, AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, MISSOURI, AND PENNSYLVANIA ARE GIVEN. BRIEF OUTLINES OF EACH PROGRAM ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND TABULAR DATA.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

148. **EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 35 p. 1979. **NCJ-63077**

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF 32 OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS (EXEMPLARY PROJECTS) LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM OF NILECJ. TO ENCOURAGE WIDESPREAD USE OF ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, NILECJ'S PROGRAM SYSTEMATICALLY IDENTIFIES THE MOST EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, VERIFIES THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PUBLICIZES THEIR EFFORTS. PARTICULAR EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE EXTENT AND SOPHISTICATION OF THE PROJECT'S DOCUMENTATION AND EVALUATION EFFORTS AND THEIR DEMONSTRATED GOAL ACHIEVEMENT, REPLICABILITY, MEASURABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND ACCESSIBILITY. THE 32 PROJECTS IN THIS BOOKLET THAT WERE DESIGNATED EXEMPLARY DURING OR PRIOR TO AUGUST 1979 ARE CLASSIFIED INTO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES; COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION (FOCUSING ON TARGET CRIMES AND CAREER OFFENDERS TO IMPROVE CASE PREPARATION AND INCREASE CONVICTION), ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE PROGRAMS, AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. EACH PROJECT'S HISTORY, FUNCTION, AND ACHIEVEMENT ARE NOTED, INCLUDING SUPPORTIVE DATA IN SOME INSTANCES AND PHOTOGRAPHS. AMONG THE PROJECTS DISCUSSED ARE A WITNESS INFORMATION SERVICE, A RAPE CRISIS CENTER, A VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM, A HIDDEN CAMERAS PROJECT, THE PROSECUTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), A COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT, AND A NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER. THE PROCEDURE AND A FORM FOR EXEMPLARY PROJECT APPLICATION ARE INCLUDED, WITH A LIST OF CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE AREAS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO LEAA IN 1980. A PROGRAM REVIEW MEMORANDUM IS ATTACHED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

149. **EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SEPTEMBER 1977.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 24 p. 1977. **NCJ-44275**

TWENTY-FIVE NATIONWIDE PROGRAMS DESIGNATED AS EXEMPLARY PROJECTS AS OF SEPTEMBER, 1977, ARE DESCRIBED. THE PROJECTS ARE IN THE AREAS OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION, ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE PROGRAMS, AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00440-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

150. **FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS—SECOND ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION, V 1.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 171 p. 1976.
NCJ-39822

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE PLANNING, POLICY, AND COORDINATING ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, AND PROVIDES A PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL EFFORT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THE REPORT DESCRIBES VARIOUS COORDINATION ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN, INCLUDING JOINT PROGRAMMING INITIATIVES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES FOR THE CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS. AFTER OUTLINING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OJJDP, THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND THE COORDINATING COUNCIL, THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE STATEMENT OF CRITERIA THAT WAS DEVELOPED BY OJJDP WITH INPUT FROM THE COORDINATING COUNCIL AND THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO HELP CLASSIFY FEDERAL DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS AND TO DETERMINE WHICH PROGRAMS FALL WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF THE JJDP ACT. THE REPORT ALSO INCLUDES AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPENDITURES AND ACTIVITIES THAT MAKE UP THE FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY EFFORT. FINALLY THE REPORT PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF THE FEDERAL PLANNING REQUIREMENTS THAT STATES MUST FULFILL TO RECEIVE GRANT FUNDS FROM FEDERAL DELINQUENCY-RELATED PROGRAMS. THIS IS INTENDED TO ASSIST STATES TO COORDINATE SOME OF THESE PLANNING EFFORTS. VOLUME II OF THIS REPORT, WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT A LATER DATE, CONTAINS AN INVENTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF 144 PROGRAMS IDENTIFIED BY THE OJJDP AS RELATED TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00565-9; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

151. **FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS—SECOND ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION, V 2.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 360 p. 1977.
NCJ-39974

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF MORE THAN 130 FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP IN THE REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. SOME PROGRAMS ARE AS FAR AFIELD AS A FOSTER GRANDPARENTS PROGRAM, AND A SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, WHILE OTHERS SPECIALIZE IN DRUG ABUSE OR OFFER VOCATIONAL TRAINING. PROGRAMS ARE LISTED BY SUBJECT UNDER THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, SUCH AS LABOR, TRANSPORTATION, INTERIOR, JUSTICE, AND AGRICULTURE. OTHERS ARE LISTED UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, ACTION, APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION AND THE COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. PROGRAMS ARE BROKEN DOWN BY DESCRIPTION, OBJECTIVES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION, OPERATIONAL DATES, FUNDING LEVEL, TYPES OF ASSISTANCE, RELATION TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY, BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY, CREDENTIALS/ DOCUMENTATION, AND PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION. A REFERENCE MATRIX IS APPENDED THAT CONTAINS INFORMATION ON HOW EACH OF THE PROGRAMS WERE CLASSIFIED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

152. **FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS—THIRD ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 102 p. 1978.
NCJ-63692

THIS 1978 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) COVERS ACTIVITIES, PROGRAM FUNDING, PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

153. **FIRST ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION—FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS, V 1.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 75 p. 1975.
NCJ-32758

THIS FIRST REPORT OUTLINES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION SINCE ITS INCEPTION AND REPORTS ON THE ENTIRE FEDERAL EFFORT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. IN RESPONDING TO THE CRISIS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, CONGRESS ENACTED THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974. THIS ACT CREATED, FOR THE FIRST TIME, A UNIFIED NATIONAL PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THE ACT SET IN MOTION A MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA). THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT CREATED WITHIN LEAA THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND, WITHIN THAT OFFICE, A RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND INFORMATION ARM CALLED THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. THE REPORT OUTLINES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SINCE ITS CREATION AND REPORTS ON THE ENTIRE FEDERAL EFFORT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. AFTER DESCRIBING THE CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, THE REPORT OUTLINES THE SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THIS OFFICE WITH RESPECT TO CONCENTRATION AND COORDINATION OF FEDERAL DELINQUENCY CONTROL EFFORTS; ADMINISTRATION OF FORMULA BLOCK GRANTS TO STATES TO ASSIST THEM IN PLANNING, OPERATING, AND EVALUATING JUVENILE PROJECTS; ADMINISTRATION OF DISCRETIONARY GRANTS; AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE DESCRIBED AS WELL. AN ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ROLE IS THEN PRESENTED. A PROFILE OF THE CURRENT FEDERAL EFFORT IS GIVEN, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON FEDERAL SPENDING, FUNDING SOURCES, AND THE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING DELINQUENCY-RELATED PROGRAMS. THE ASSUMPTIONS IN CURRENT FEDERAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE WAY THESE ASSUMPTIONS RELATE TO PRIORITIES AND SPENDING PATTERNS ARE EXPLORED. THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EVALUATIONS OF FEDERALLY OPERATED OR ASSISTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS ARE SUMMARIZED AS WELL. FINALLY, THIS REPORT DISCUSSES FEDERAL INFORMATION NEEDS AND PLANS TO MEET THEM. A MAJOR GOAL IS TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN EVALUATIVE INFORMATION AND PLANNING DECISIONS FOR THE FUTURE. SUMMARY INFORMATION ON 117 FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT HAVE A BEARING ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTROL OR JUVENILE JUSTICE IS INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIXES TO THIS REPORT, WHICH HAVE BEEN PRINTED AS VOLUME II. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

154. **FIRST ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION—FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS, V 2.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 151 p. 1976. **NCJ-35893**

THESE APPENDICES TO THE FIRST ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION CONTAIN BUDGET AND PROGRAM INFORMATION ON 117 PROGRAMS RELATED TO JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. RESPONDING TO THE GROWING PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, CONGRESS ENACTED THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974. THIS ACT CREATED, FOR THE FIRST TIME, A UNIFIED NATIONAL PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THE ACT SET IN MOTION A MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA). THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT CREATED WITHIN LEAA THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, AND WITHIN THAT OFFICE, A RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND INFORMATION ARM CALLED THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. THE ACT ALSO REQUIRED THAT THIS OFFICE PREPARE A DETAILED STATEMENT OF CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, DIVERSION OF YOUTHS FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND THE TRAINING, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. IN RESPONSE TO THIS MANDATE, THE FIRST ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS WAS PUBLISHED. THE FIRST VOLUME OF THIS REPORT (NCJ-32758) CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE CREATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL ROLE IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. THIS SECOND VOLUME CONTAINS THE APPENDICES OF THE FIRST ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION. THE FIRST APPENDIX DETAILS THE BUDGETS FOR PROGRAMS RELATED TO JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION FOR FISCAL YEARS 1973 TO 1976. A DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA BASIS FOR THE BUDGET ANALYSIS IS INCLUDED IN THE SECOND APPENDIX. THE FINAL APPENDIX CONTAINS SUMMARY INFORMATION ON 117 FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT HAVE A BEARING ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTROL OR JUVENILE JUSTICE. THE INFORMATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: PROGRAM NAME, OBJECTIVES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, THE PROGRAM'S RELATIONSHIP TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION, OPERATIONAL DATES, FUNDING LEVEL, AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE. SUMMARY INFORMATION ON EACH PROGRAM'S ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, APPLICATIONS AND AWARD PROCESS, ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS, AND POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS IS PROVIDED AS WELL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

155. **FIRST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS, MARCH 1, 1976.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 77 p. 1976. **NCJ-32369**

FORMAL STATEMENT OF FEDERAL POLICY GUIDED THE SUBSTANCE AND FOCUS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMMING FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND CONTROL. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 REQUIRED THAT THE LEAA ADMINISTRATOR DEVELOP AN ANNUAL 'COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES WHICH WILL ENCOURAGE INCREASED DIVERSION OF JUVENILES FROM THE TRADITIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.' THIS WAS THE FIRST SUCH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. THE PLAN ALSO SPOKE TO THE COORDINATION OF SPECIFIC FEDERAL PROGRAMS, SUGGESTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PILOT PROJECTS AND SETTING PRIORITIES TO GOVERN FUTURE FEDERAL RESEARCH.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

156. **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—ANNUAL REPORT, 4TH, OCTOBER 1, 1978—SEPTEMBER 30, 1979.** 89 p. 1980. **NCJ-67771**

THIS REPORT HIGHLIGHTS THE WORK DONE BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NAC) DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD OF OCTOBER 1, 1978 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1979. THE NAC PUT FORWARD AND APPROVED SEVERAL MOTIONS REGARDING REAUTHORIZATION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 AND THE REORGANIZATION OF LEAA. THE NAC RECOMMENDED THAT THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) BE INCLUDED AS A SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY UNDER THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. IT FORMED AN AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD AND ENCOURAGED OJJDP TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE UNITED NATIONS TO CONDUCT A 60-NATION STUDY CONCERNING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND CUSTOMARY LAW. THE NAC ALSO ENCOURAGED OJJDP TO FUND THE GIRL'S CLUB OF AMERICA'S 1979 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD PROJECT, FOCUSING ON THE EXPLOITATION OF FEMALE YOUTH. IT RECOMMENDED THAT RESEARCH BE CONDUCTED ON CHRONIC OFFENDERS, ARSON AS A VIOLENT CRIME, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS TO VIOLENCE. THE NAC ALSO SUPPORTED CONTINUED EFFORT IN THE AREA OF NEW TECHNOLOGY AND TREATMENT MODES DEVELOPED TO REVERSE PATTERNS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, EMPHASIZED THEIR SUPPORT OF AGGRESSIVE BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH TO DEFINE TYPES OF OFFENDERS, AND QUESTIONED THE VALIDITY AND SUCCESS OF THE TELEVISION FILM, 'SCARED STRAIGHT,' DEPICTING AN APPROACH TO JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION. IN ADDITION, IT RECOMMENDED THAT DEFINITIONS BE DEVELOPED FOR 'VIOLENT OFFENSE AND OFFENDER,' 'SERIOUS OFFENDER,' 'CHRONIC OFFENDER,' AND 'SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER.' APPENDIXES PRESENT NAC'S BYLAWS, A LIST OF ITS MEMBERS AND THEIR TERMS OF APPOINTMENT, AND ITS POLICY AND PROCEDURES MANUAL. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00955-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

157. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1978, OCTOBER 1, 1977-SEPTEMBER 30, 1978.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 78 p. 1978. **NCJ-60139**

THIS ANNUAL REPORT BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NIJJDP) DISCUSSES ITS RESEARCH, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION, STANDARDS, AND TRAINING DURING 1978. RESEARCH CITED SUGGESTS THAT TWICE AS MANY DELINQUENTS AS NONDELINQUENTS HAVE LEARNING DISABILITIES, AND ILLINOIS DELINQUENTS ARE AS LIKELY AS NOT TO BE FEMALE OR WHITE FROM INTACT HOMES. ADDITIONAL STUDIES ATTEMPT TO EXTRACT VIOLENT JUVENILE CRIME PATTERNS AND DETERMINE DRUG USE AMONG DELINQUENTS. RECENT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT HAS FOCUSED ON TRAINING PERSONNEL IN YOUTH ADVOCACY, DE-

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VELOPING RESTITUTION GUIDELINES FOR YOUTH, ESTABLISHING ASSESSMENT CENTERS FOR RESEARCH DATA, DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATING YOUTH, ASSESSING SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME AND CHILD NEGLECT OR ABUSE, PREVENTING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, AND PREPARING PERIODIC SUMMARIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN AMERICA.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

158. **NIJJDP (NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION)—ANNUAL REPORT, FY 1979.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 79 p. 1980. **NCJ-65781**

THIS 1979 REPORT INCLUDES INFORMATION ON THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NIJJDP). THE MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF NIJJDP ARE RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT; INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION; TRAINING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION; AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION. THE RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION HAS SPONSORED NATIONWIDE EFFORTS TO SURVEY DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN THE U.S., ANALYZE NATIONAL DATA ON VICTIMIZATIONS, AND COMPARE THESE ESTIMATES OF THE VOLUME OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR WITH ESTIMATES BASED ON OFFICIAL RECORDS. THE AGENCY'S RESEARCH AND PROGRAM PERSPECTIVES ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONSIST OF (1) DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION, (2) THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (POLICE, COURTS, CORRECTIONS), AND (3) COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING. THE SECOND DIVISION, INFORMATION DEVELOPMENTS AND DISSEMINATION, HAS TWO MAIN COMPONENTS: ASSESSMENT CENTERS AND A CLEARINGHOUSE. THE THIRD DIVISION, THAT OF TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION, SPONSORS SEVERAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES, BUT ITS GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING RESOURCE CENTER (JJTRC), EXPECTED TO BE OPERATIONAL BY THE FALL OF 1980. JJTRC WILL SERVE AS A CLEARINGHOUSE AND INFORMATION CENTER ON TRAINING THROUGHOUT THE U.S. FINALLY, THE STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION DIVISION REACHED A MAJOR MILESTONE IN 1979 WITH COMPLETION OF ITS STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT WORK. IN ADDITION TO A SUMMARY OF NIJJDP'S ACTIVITIES SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN JUNE 1975 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1979, THE REPORT INCLUDES A SECTION SUMMARIZING THE ACTIVITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE. RELATED MATERIAL ABOUT PROJECT TITLES AND GRANTS IS APPENDED.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00902-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

159. **PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY THROUGH ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 127 p. 1980. **NCJ-65132**

AN OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) PROGRAM AIMS TO PREVENT DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS DESIGNED TO KEEP STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS. THE PROGRAM, ONCE IMPLEMENTED, SHOULD PREVENT UNWARRANTED AND ARBITRARY SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS, DROPOUTS, PUSHOUTS, AND TRUANCY, AND PREPARE STUDENTS FOR EMPLOYMENT OR SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATION IN POSTSECONDARY TRAINING OR EDUCATION. THIS IS TO BE ACHIEVED BY UPGRADING THE QUALITY OF EXISTING ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND BY IMPROVING CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, STAFF TRAINING, YOUTH AND PARENT PARTICIPATION, AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS. THE PROGRAM TARGETS ARE SCHOOLS WITH YOUTH IN GRADES 6 THROUGH 12 IN COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH RATES OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, DROPOUTS, AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR ACTION PROJECTS WHICH INFLUENCE THE SCHOOL CLIMATE, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL OPTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED WHICH INCREASE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE, AND PRACTICAL LEARNING. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROPOSAL SUBMISSION ARE INCLUDED. AMONG THE APPENDIXES IS A BACKGROUND PAPER ON THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY THROUGH ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION THAT DISCUSSES THE SCHOOL AS A SOURCE OF ACADEMIC FAILURE, DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR, AND DELINQUENCY, AND WHICH ANALYZES ALTERNATIVES.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

160. **PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT—DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 81 p. 1975. **NCJ-39624**

BOOKLET ANNOUNCED AVAILABLE FUNDING FOR THE PROGRAM AND PRESENTED RATIONALE FOR THE PROGRAM. IN MARCH 1975 LEAA MADE AVAILABLE $8.5 MILLION FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES TO APPLY FOR PROGRAMS TO BE FUNDED THAT WOULD KEEP JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS—TRUANTS, RUNAWAYS, AND INCORRIGIBLES—OUT OF DETENTION FACILITIES.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

161. **PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT—RESTITUTION BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS—AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 80 p. 1978. **NCJ-45319**

A NEW DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM DESIGNED TO SUPPORT COST-EFFECTIVE PROJECTS WHICH WOULD HELP ASSURE GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY ON THE PART OF CONVICTED JUVENILES TOWARDS THEIR VICTIMS AND COMMUNITIES WAS ANNOUNCED. THE AIM OF THE PROGRAM, CALLED 'RESTITUTION BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS,' WAS TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES WHICH INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR JUVENILE CRIME. RESTITUTION INVOLVES MONETARY PAYMENTS BY OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS OR SERVICES TO THE VICTIMS OR THE COMMUNITY.

Supplemental Notes: A SUPPLEMENTARY CHANGE TO THE 'GUIDE FOR DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS.'.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

162. **PROGRAMS TO PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, NOVEMBER 1976.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 75 p. 1976. **NCJ-37786**

THIS LEAA PACKET CONTAINED INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES ON DEVELOPMENT OF A FULL APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER A NATIONAL PROGRAM DESIGNED TO FUND AND SUPPORT INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS TO PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

163. PROJECT NEW PRIDE—REPLICATION, JULY 1979. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 73 p. 1979. **NCJ-59017**

A LEAA DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM AIMED AT REPLICATING A COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT MODEL THAT PROVED EFFECTIVE IN DEALING WITH SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN DENVER, COLO., WAS ANNOUNCED. THE GRANT PROGRAM, ENTITLED REPLICATION OF PROJECT NEW PRIDE--A SERVICE OFFENDER YOUTH TREATMENT PROGRAM, WAS FUNDED UNDER THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACTS AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT. GRANTS WERE AVAILABLE ONLY TO PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

164. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—FY 1980 UPDATE. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 14 p. 1979. **NCJ-61605**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION'S (OJJDP'S) ACTIVITIES IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THE OFFICE'S PLANS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980. IN 1975, OJJDP WAS CREATED TO PROVIDE A FOCAL POINT FOR PROGRAMS AND POLICIES RELATING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. CENTRAL TO THE OJJDP'S MISSION IS A PROGRAM OF FORMULA GRANTS TO THE STATES, APPORTIONED ON THE BASIS OF POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 18, AND A DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM TARGETED AT SPECIFIC PROBLEM AREAS RELATING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. THE OJJDP ALSO PROVIDES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FORMULA BLOCK GRANT STATES AND TERRITORIES AND TO GRANTEES FUNDED UNDER THE SPECIAL EMPHASIS DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM. WITHIN OJJDP IS THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (NIJJDP), WHICH SERVES AS THE RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION BRANCH OF THE OFFICE. IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING OJJDP PROGRAMS, THE OFFICE USES A TEAM APPROACH, WITH MEMBERS OF EACH DIVISION AS WELL AS SUPERVISORS PARTICIPATING. IT CONSIDERS THE MANDATES OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT; SELECTS PRIORITY AREAS FOR FUNDING; AND GATHERS DATA TO ASSESS WHAT IS KNOWN IN AN AREA AND TO IDENTIFY PROMISING APPROACHES. THE OJJDP'S NEW APPROACHES TO POLICY DEVELOPMENT WILL EMPHASIZE OBTAINING BROAD INVOLVEMENT BY STAFF, OUTSIDE GROUPS, AND CITIZENS IN SETTING POLICY, DETERMINING OFFICE GOALS AND DEVELOPING PROGRAM AREAS. IN FISCAL YEAR 1980, OJJDP WILL CONTINUE TO AWARD FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES, EMPHASIZING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT AND THE CONTINUATION OF FUNDING TO PROJECTS INITIATED IN PRIOR YEARS. OTHER PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 1980 ARE DESCRIBED, SUCH AS PROJECT NEW PRIDE WHICH WILL SUPPORT COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS. ALSO PLANNED FOR 1980 IS CONTINUATION OF MANY NIJJDP ACTIVITIES BEGUN IN EARLY YEARS, BUT WITH A SHIFT FROM BASIC RESEARCH TO MORE OPERATIONAL GOALS. NIJJDP PLANS TO DEVELOP A TRAINING CENTER AS A FOCAL POINT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING MATERIALS FOR THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMUNITY AND TO FUND A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR ALL JUVENILE JUSTICE MATERIALS AS A SEPARATE ENTITY WITHIN NCJRS. FURTHER EFFORTS OF THE OJJDP ARE NOTED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

165. VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE—PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By I. M. SCHWARTZ, D. R. JENSEN, and M. J. MAHONEY. 122 p. 1977. **NCJ-35607**

PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE DESIGNED TO ASSIST JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADING OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS. THE NEED FOR VOLUNTEER AND CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS MANDATED BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 IS DISCUSSED. THE ACT CALLS FOR USE OF VOLUNTEERS AS A MAJOR RESOURCE IN A MASSIVE EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND TO DEVELOP NEW PREVENTION SERVICES AND PROGRAMS. THE EXPERTISE OF PROJECT STAFF AND CONSULTANTS AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS WORKING AT PROGRAMS SELECTED BY PROJECT STAFF WERE HEAVILY RELIED ON FOR COMPILATION OF THIS MANUAL. THE RESULTS INCLUDE CHAPTERS ON DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM, TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, RECRUITMENT, SPECIAL RECRUITMENT ISSUES, AND SCREENING VOLUNTEERS. OTHER TOPICS ADDRESSED ARE VOLUNTEER ORIENTATION AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING, ASSIGNMENT, PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAM RESOURCES. APPENDIXES CONTAIN DESCRIPTIONS OF PROJECT METHODOLOGY, ON-SITE VISITS, STANDARDS FOR THE HANDLING OF STATUS OFFENDERS, AND A SAMPLE OF ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS BY STATE AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00484-9; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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